The Massillon Independent.

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SAVED BY THREE MEN

Sailors With Guncotton Blasted Chasm That Frisco Fire Could Not Cross.

WHOLE CITY BLOCK LEVELED

Mighty Explosive Placed by Experts Annihilated Mansions and Shacks, Leaving Nothing for Hungry Flames to Feed On—Obey McCalla's Orders

San Francisco, April 25.—Three heroes saved San Francisco—what is left of it. They were the dynamite squad that threw back the fire demon at Van Ness avenue. When the burning city seemed doomed and the flames lit the sky further and further to the west Admiral McCalla sent a trio of his most trusted men from Mare Island with orders to check the conflagration at any cost of life or property. With them they brought a ton and a half of gun cotton. The terrific power of the explosive was equal to the maniac determination of the fire.

TYPICAL SCENE IN CONCENTRATION CAMP.

Capt. McBride was in charge of the squad, Chief Gunner Adamson placed the charges and the third gunner set them off. The thunderous detonations to which the terrified city listened to that dreadful Friday night meant the salvation of 3,000 lives, a million dollars worth of property. Noble residences and worthless shacks alike were blown to drifting dust, but that destruction broke the fire.

The whole east side of Van Ness avenue, from Golden Gate to Greenwich, was dynamited a block deep, though most of the structures stood untouched by spark or cinders. Not one charge failed.

Unless some second malicious miracle of nature reversed the direction of the west wind the whole populous district to the west, blocked with fleeing refugees and unilluminated except by the disastrous glare on the water front seemed safe by 9 o'clock

Guncotton Did the Work.

Van Ness avenue is flat as the earth on the east side. Every pound of guncotton did its work and though the ruins burned, it was but feebly. From Golden Gate avenue north the fire crossed the wide street in but one place. That was the Claus Spreckels place on the corner of California street. There the flames were writhing up the walls before the dynamiters could reach it. Yet they made their way to the foundations, carrying their explosives despite the furnace-like heat. The charge had to be placed so swiftly and the fuse lit in such a hurry that the explosion was not quite successful from the trained viewpoint of the gunner. But though the walls still stood, it was only an empty vacancy for the fire, as bare brick and smoking ruins are poor food for flames.

Capt. McBride's dynamiting squad realized that a stand was hopeless except on Van Ness avenue. They could have forced their explosives further in the burning section, but not a pound of guncotton was wasted. The ruined block formed a chasm that the conflagration, wild as it was, could not leap.

Engines pumping brine through Ft. Madison from the bay completed the work that the guncotton had left, but for three days haggard-eyed firemen guarded the flickering ruins.

The desolate waste straight through the heart of the city is a mute witness to the most heroic and effective work of the whole calamity. Three men did this and when their work was over and what stood of the city rested quietly for the first time, they departed as modestly as they had come. They were ordered to save San Francisco and they obeyed orders.

AMERICAN SWIMMER WINS

Daniels Victor in Preliminary Heat in Olympic Games.

Athens, Greece, April 25.—Italians, French and Greeks have won the prizes in the rowing races of the Olympic games. The Italians won the four oared gig, six-oared navy, and the whalers in slashing style; the French the second place in the four-oared gigs, the Greeks finishing second in the six-oared race.

The spectacle as the whalers came down the course was very fine. The Italian crews rowed their native stroke, the men rising in their seats and throwing the full weight of their bodies into the stroke, the coxswain standing in the stern sheets and swinging forward, giving the time to the crews. The 16-oared barge race was won by the Greek crews, who displayed the traditional prowess of their nation.

The swimming events followed. Daniels, American, winning the first heat of the 100 metre in fine style, with Healy, Australian, second, and Doibishire, English, third. Radmilovic, Welsh, was first in the second heat, Halmay, Hungarian, second, and Marquand Schwartz, American, third. All these will compete in the final heat. The mile swim was won in a magnificent manner by Taylor, English. At no time was he pressed. Americans here are elated over Daniels' fine performance and express confidence that he will win in the final heat. When he finished he was quite fresh and in fine form.

LESSON TO THE WORLD

Is San Francisco's Courage in Face of Great Disaster.

Oakland, Cal., April 25.—W. D. Wood, former mayor of Seattle, who came to San Francisco to search for relatives, after a thorough review of the situation, gave his impressions.

"San Francisco is a world lesson in optimism," he said. "Her triumph is proportionate to her misfortune. The spirit of her forty-niners and her native sons falters at nothing. Already she is rising from her ashes. The man who burned his hands because he could not wait for the bricks to cool truly represents the San Francisco spirit.

"The new San Francisco will be better than the old, as was the case in Boston, Chicago, Seattle, Galveston and Baltimore, but on a much larger scale. Thirty days will see 50,000 men at work in the burned district.

"San Francisco's great commerce will go on. This, with the expenditure of her reserve wealth, of her insurance moneys and of the many millions of outside money that will seek investment in her new improvements, will make San Francisco the busiest city on the globe. This activity will continue for years, until a modern and greater San Francisco shall reward the faith and restore the losses of her people."

CZAR TO VENTURE OUT

Will Go to Capital and Open Parliament on May 10.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—After much hesitation Emperor Nicholas has finally decided to come to St. Petersburg, greet the representatives of the people, and personally open the first Russian parliament on May 10. His decision comes as a surprise as it was supposed that after his long absence from the capital he would not dare to leave the shelter of the palace of Tsarskoe-Selo. But Premier Witte and other advisers urged that it would be a great blunder to miss such an opportunity.

A most elaborate program for the opening of parliament has been prepared. The ceremony will be attended by the pomp and circumstance befitting the event. Imperial heralds will pass through the streets summoning the representatives of the people and an imposing military escort will accompany the emperor to the Tauride palace, where parliament will assemble.

It is rumored that the emperor in greeting parliament will announce general amnesty for political prisoners.

VESUVIUS SEEMS DEAD

Diameter of Crater Has Increased From 100 to 5,000 Feet.

Naples, April 25.—Prof. Matteucci, director of the Royal observatory, has succeeded in reaching the crater of Vesuvius. He describes the spectacle there as one of great grandeur. The diameter of the crater, which before the eruption was about 100 feet, is now about 5,000 feet. There is no eruption of incandescent stones as before the recent outburst, but a small quantity of ashes is being ejected.

Vesuvius seems to be assuming the character of a dead volcano. The cone of the crater, which before the eruption rose to a height of 5,000 feet above sea level, has diminished about 800 feet.

"Pope" Schrader Loses Family.

El Paso, Tex., April 25.—"Pope" Schrader, claiming to be the head of the "Divine Catholic church," known throughout the west at a "divine healer," has reached here from San Francisco. He said he feared his entire family was lost and that not half the horrors of the disaster have been reported.

PAID FOR CONTRACT

Witness Says Luhrig Company Gave $1,500 to Councilman as Bribe.

DRAKE INVESTIGATION RESUMED

Sensational Testimony Marks Session. One Witness Refuses to Appear Pending Decision of Higher Court on Committee's Authority.

Cincinnati, April 25.—The legislative investigation of corruption in Cincinnati was resumed by the Drake committee. Burton C. Hollister, one of the first witnesses, testified that he had been told by Alexander Cunningham, president of the Luhrig Coal company, that before the company was able to secure a contract with the city it had been necessary to give money to Councilman Michael Mullen.

After handing a package of money, which the witness thought contained either $1,500 or $2,500, to Mullen, Cunningham at once signed a contract for coal. Testimony by Isaac M. Jordan tended to confirm Hollister's statement. Cunningham was served with a subpoena to appear as a witness but did not respond.

A letter from Col. Max Burgheim, editor of the Freie Presse, and member of the board of public safety, notified the committee that he had received a subpoena to appear as a witness but would wait until the highest courts had decided whether the committee had authority to act before he would respond. E. O. Eshelby, president, and John L. Steele, business manager of the Commercial-Tribune, and C. H. Rembold, manager of the Times-Star, testified to the payment to county sheriffs of commissions on collections for county advertising. Similar testimony was given by Col. Markbreit, publisher of the Volksblatt, who considered such payments a hardship, especially in view of the fact that public advertising rates were lower than to other advertisers.

TELEGRAM TOO LATE

Mitchell So Informs Winder Concerning Second Proposal.

Cleveland, April 25.—A telegram in reply to the proposal of J. H. Winder, president of the Ohio coal operators, asking that a board of arbitration be named to settle the differences between miners and operators, has been received from President Mitchell at the offices of the Pittsburg Vein Operators' association here.

President Mitchell's telegram was to the effect that Winder's second proposal, defining the bases of arbitration, was received too late for the national board of miners to take any action. The members of the board, Mitchell says, had adjourned the Chicago meeting and left the city when the telegram from Winder was received.

Copies of Winder's proposal for arbitration, the telegram stated, would be sent at once to members of the national board of the miners and a reply would be given the operators in due time.

"The telegram from Mr. Mitchell means simply that Mitchell is killing valuable time," said Secretary McBride, of the Pittsburg vein operators. "Mitchell knows better than anybody else that the answer to the arbitration proposal will be 'no.' It was not necessary to submit the matter to the board. Mitchell and members of the board have made up their minds long ago that the trouble between the miners and operators will never be settled by arbitration."

CORONER SAYS 1,000 DEAD

But General Greely Places Number of Victims at Only 377.

San Francisco, April 25.—Coroner Walsh estimates the total number of dead at 1,000. Coroner Walsh said: "Besides that the deputy coroners have found and buried nearly 300, as follows: At Polk and Bay streets, 32; at Portsmouth Square, 23; at Washington Square, 12; at the Six Mile house, 200; at Laurel hill, 23; scattered in different parts of the city, 10. No thorough search has been made of the districts south of Market or the Chinese quarter. Many lives must have been lost in these sections. South of Market street are the cheap lodging houses and many of these collapsed from the earthquake. There is little chance that half of the inmates of the collapsed buildings had opportunity to escape. This is also true of Chinatown.

"Shortly after the earthquake soldiers and police, so I have been told, buried bodies found along the water front. I have received no official report of this. The total number of dead will undoubtedly reach, if it does not exceed, 1,000."

Oppose Decision of President.

New York, April 25.—The California club has decided to accept donations from foreigners in opposition to the stand taken by President Roosevelt. A resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted.

PLANS FOR NEW CITY

Magnificent Projects of Architect Burnham Will Be Carried Out.

San Francisco, April 25.—Steps are being taken for the rebuilding of San Francisco on the plans of Architect Daniel H Burnham. While the various other committees have been busy with relief work, many prominent citizens have been in consultation and within the next few days plans for the most beautiful city in the world will be under way.

W. E. Barnett, one of the men in this movement, says all the funds needed will be forthcoming just as soon as the committee is ready to begin work. Telegrams have been sent all over the country explaining the plans of the committee and men of finance have expressed their willingness to advance any funds needed.

The work will commence right at the water front. This district will be entirely rebuilt on new and modern as well as picturesque lines. It is estimated that the work there will cost $25,000,000. New wharves and the like will be constructed on entirely different lines and new depots will be built.

The other portions of the city will be improved exactly after Mr. Burnham's plans, which have been fully explained in the San Francisco press for the last two years. The great boulevard, the terrace at Twin Peaks, and the various parks and other beauty spots will now be constructed.

Colorado Springs, Col., April 25.—Passing through this city on a Denver & Rio Grande train bound for Chicago, where her parents reside, was a San Francisco fugitive who said her name was Miss Logan.

She wore a bandage on her left hand and said that while she lay unconscious upon the floor of the lobby of the St. Francis hotel in San Francisco, after the earthquake last Wednesday morning, the third finger of her left hand was cut off and she was robbed of rings that she had worn.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS

Tells Germans Why It Is Necessary to Decline Foreign Aid.

New York, April 25.—The Staats Zeitung this morning prints two telegrams, one from the Staats Zeitung to President Roosevelt and the other a reply from the president. That to the president was as follows:

"Your statement is reported in the German press as declining assistance from foreigners for the San Francisco sufferers. Will you allow us to correct this false impression so that our friends in Germany may be permitted to follow the dictates of their hearts and contribute?"

The president replied as follows:

"Your kind message received. The spontaneous contributions of American people have been ample to meet all requirements and the proffers of aid from all other parts of the world have been so in excess of all needs that to avoid any discrimination it was determined best to accept no outside help. The president wishes the German people to understand how deeply we appreciate their sympathy and that we are quite as grateful to them for fraternal and humanitarian motives as we would be had it been possible to accept their generous aid."

Senate Gives Attention to Needs of the Nation's Wards.

Washington, April 25.—The senate spent almost the entire day upon the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. There was some discussion of the provisions regarding the Kickapoo Indians who have removed to Mexico. Mr. Lodge took exception to the requirement that the $40,000 to be paid those Indians should be paid through a certain bank at Eagle Pass, Tex., and the provision was modified.

Mr. Kean made a point of order against the amendment authorizing the Kickapoos to sell or lease their lands in the United States and it went out of the bill.

Messrs. Clapp, Teller and McCumber of the Indian committee complained that the commissioner of Indian affairs had attacked the amendments through other senators after indicating to the committee his acceptance of them. Mr. Teller expressed the opinion that the commissioner has been very industrious in his efforts to deprive the Indians of their rights.

BRIDGE MEN INDICTED

Ohio Captains of Industry Under Charges of Unlawful Combination.

Norwalk, O., April 25.—It has been made public that the grand jury which has been investigating the methods of the alleged bridge trust and which made its report recently, returned indictments against some of the most prominent bridge men in Ohio. Those indicted are H. G. Hammond, Henry Hughes, W. H. Lyons, A. C. Low, W. N. Cleveland, W. W. Mills, J. H. Hilton, H. E. Williams and W. C. Laiblin, representing the Canton Bridge company, the Massillon Bridge company, the Bracket Bridge company, the Bellefontaine Bridge & Iron company, the Mt. Vernon Bridge company, the Variety Iron works and the Illinois Bridge company.

The indictment charge that the men indicted met in this city on April 25, 1903, when bridge contracts were to be let and carried out the purpose of a trust by increasing the price of bridge and structural iron work and preventing competition.

DEVINE NOT WANTED

San Franciscans Resent Placing of Relief in Hands of Red Cross.

WISH TO HANDLE THE AFFAIR

Red Cross Chief, After Consultation, Consents to Act in Minor Capacity in Deference to Wishes of Local Relief Committees.

San Francisco, April 25.—Wednesday dawns on a situation that is a long way toward the normal. Such marts of trade as remain unburned are opening for the transaction of ordinary business, temporary structures are being run up for the accommodation of others, clearing of the devastated area of its ruins is well under way, the inquiry into the condition of the bank vaults is completed, the organization and preparation for service of the street railways are so far advanced that the company expresses its readiness to resume busines as soon as the mayor will permit; the water company announces the completion of such repairs as enable it to supply 12,000,000 gallons daily. In fine, there is all the evidence that puts at rest now and forever the fears of those who predicted that San Francisco would never rise again.

DR. EDWARD T. DEVINE, RED CROSS CHIEF.

The citizens of San Francisco had done so splendidly in the face of such an appalling catastrophe that some little consternation was created when President Roosevelt's proclamation was read turning over to Dr. Edward Devine of the National Red Cross the management of relief measures and the distribution of the great funds so generously appropriated by congress.

Dr. Devine Stands Aside.

This feeling was evinced because of the president's recommendation to the people of the United States that their contributions of food and supplies and money should be diverted into the same hands. If there was a momentary feeling that the men who had endured the heat of the burden of the day were being unfairly treated by this diversion of authority into new and foreign keeping, it was soon dissipated by reflection. At a conference at Ft. Mason attended by Generals Greely and Funston, Mayor Schmitz, Gov. Pardee, Dr. Devine and some others, it was agreed that this was the case and that Dr. Devine himself should frame a telegram to the president informing him of the splendid work already done and of his perfect willingness to assist in forwarding the measures already taken.

What hurt even more than this was the suggestion made in the letter from President Roosevelt to Secretary of War Taft that reports had reached him that less charity was being shown the Chinese who dwelt here than the whites, and directing that if this be true the situation should be remedied at once. If the people of San Francisco are not in love with the Chinese it was felt that the name they have earned in the past for charity and open heartedness should have saved them from any reflection that they would have permitted any human being—white, black or yellow—within their reach to suffer.

Send Message to President.

Mature reflections, however, brought the conviction that the truth had not reached the president and a special message was sent him signed by the authorities recounting the facts.

The work of housing and feeding the homeless and of reconstructing the sanitary conditions, already far advanced, were carried on with tremendous energy. It is believed no one is hungry in San Francisco unless he is wilfully so. There is food for all, and the method of distribution has been so perfected that it is within reach of all. As for the health and sanitary conditions, there is, considering all circumstances, nothing to be desired.

An investigation of the sewers has shown that they were not as badly damaged as was feared, and while there were breaks, they have been repaired. There has been no outbreak of disease of a contagious character, nor is any feared and as for those pulmonary diseases that might be expected to be prevalent in such a crisis, they are chiefly notable by their absence. The hospitals which in the few instances were crowded by great numbers, are discharging them by the score.

DOGS EAT HUMAN BODIES

Victims of Earthquake Become Food for Starving Canines.

San Francisco, April 25.—One of the gruesome scenes that has followed the fire was that witnessed on Telegraph and Russian hills and along the entire north beach front of the city this morning when scores of half-starved dogs were found eating human bodies. The animals were discovered gnawing and tearing at corpses half buried in the ruins. Where only a leg or an arm protruded the dogs were digging for the rest of the body.

Men who had been sent into the ruins of homes to look for what little property might have escaped the flames came upon this sickening condition and immediately reported it to the naval officers in command of the water front military district. In response to the appeal that something be done, bluejackets were detailed to cover the sections designated and kill all dogs found in these vicinities. All the morning rifle reports could be heard on the hillside and along the beach as the dogs were killed. Men were pressed into service either to bury the carcasses of the dogs or throw them into the bay. In a few places smoldering fires were found and there it was possible to cremate the animals.

It was not believed that there were so many dead in the ruins of Telegraph and Russian hills until the dogs were found there digging for the bodies. When the dogs have all been run down and slain a further search will be made of those sections to obtain and bury them as soon as possible.

Pattison Makes Appointments.

Columbus, O., April 25.—Gov. Pattison has appointed John S. Snook of Paulding common pleas judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Hubbard. The governor also appointed William L. Finley of Kenton to be state inspector of oils. The appointment of Mr. Finley is made under the White law, which abolishes the positions held by John R. Malloy of Columbus and Frank Baird of Toledo.

Gompers Appeals to Union Labor.

Washington, April 25.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor through President Samuel Gompers has issued an appeal to all organized labor throughout the country to contribute one day's pay in aid of the California earthquake and fire sufferers.

BASEBALL RESULTS.

Club	W.	L.	Per	Club	W	L.	Per
New York ..	7	3	700	Chicago ...	6	5	.546
Phila.	7	3	700	Boston	5	5	.500
Pittsburg....	6	3	667	Cincinnati ..	4	9	.308
St. Louis.	5	4	555	Brooklyn ...	1	9	100

Tuesday—New York 8, Brooklyn 7; Philadelphia 6, Boston 4; St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 3; Pittsburg 6, Chicago 3—10 innings.

American League Standing.

Club	W	L	Per	Club	W	L	Per
Phila.....	5	3	.625	Cleveland....	3	3	.500
Chicago	4	3	.571	New York...	4	4	.500
Detroit.. ...	4	4	500	St. Louis.....	3	4	.429
Washington	4	4	500	Boston	3	5	375

Tuesday—New York 7, Philadelphia 4; St. Louis 2, Detroit 0; Boston 19, Washington 2.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, April 24.—Reports of damage to the crop by dry weather in the southwest caused an advance today of over 1c per bushel in the price of wheat here. At the close the July option was precisely 1c above yesterday's quotations. July corn and oats were each up ⅛. Colsing quotations: Wheat, May, 79⅞; corn, May, 47⅛; oats, May, 32¼.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—APRIL 24.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 54½@55; new high mixed, 55½@56½; new yellow ear, 57@58.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37¼@37¾; No. 3, 36¾@37.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $15@15.25; No. 1 clover, $10.75@11.25; No. 1 mixed, $11.75@12.25.

Eggs—Selected, 17@18.

Butter—Prints, 24½@25; tubs, 23½@24; dairy, 15@16.

Cheese—New York full cream, new 14@14½; Ohio full cream, 14@14½.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.50@5.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $4@4.75; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $4.50@5; choice milch cows, $40@50; good, fat smooth handy butchers' bulls, $4@4.50; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.75@4.50; feed steers, common to good quality, $3@3.50; fair to choice stockers, $2.85@3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $5.50@6; veals, fair to good, $5@5.25; heavy and thin calves, $3@4.50.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $6.85; choice medium weights, $6.85; best heavy yorkers, $6.80@6.85; good light yorkers, $6.60@6.75; pigs, good to prime, $6.35@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4.75@5; good to choice mixed, $4.60@4.80; fair to good mixed, $4@4.50;

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EARL W. BUSBY DIED SUNDAY.

Death Caused by Blood Clot on the Brain.

WAS A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN.

Mrs. Busby Was Summoned to Cleveland by a Telegram Sunday Afternoon—She Reached the Huron Hospital Before Her Husband Died — Other Deaths.

Earl W. Busby, aged 38 years, a well known Massillon resident who has been traveling for the American Book Company, died Sunday evening at the Huron hospital, Cleveland. Death was caused by a clot of blood on the brain. Mrs. Busby was summoned to Cleveland by a telegram Sunday afternoon and arrived several hours before her husband died. Mrs. Busby came home on Monday afternoon. The body will arrive this evening and be taken to the residence, 87 North street. The deceased is survived by his wife,. two children, a father and mother and two sisters at Osnaburg. The children are Grace and Helen Busby, of this city. Mr. Busby left Massillon last Friday and on Saturday evening was taken to the Huron hospital. Four years ago Mr. Busby was proprietor of the barber shop at the corner of Mill and Main streets. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning and will be in charge of the Massillon lodge of Elks.

WILLIAM ENDINGER.

William Endinger, aged 35 years, died at Barberton on Saturday of cancer of the stomach. The deceased was a son of Mrs. David Endinger, of Newman, and the funeral took place from the latter's residence at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, the Rev. T. C. Peterson, of the Massillon Baptist church, officiating. The deceased is survived by his wife.

JACOB L. KELLER.

Jacob L. Keller, aged 81 years, died Saturday morning at his home, four miles east of Navarre. The funeral occurred Monday morning at 10 o'clock from the Shepler church, east of Navarre. Interment was made in the Union Lawn cemetery at Navarre. Mr. Keller was a well known farmer. He was born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1825. When 15 years of age he drove a six horse team between Pittsburg and Baltimore, carrying freight and passengers. He is survived by a second wife and six children, three daughters and three sons

ELMER JOHNSTON.

Elmer Johnston, aged 31 years, died at the home of John Allen, 41 North street, at 5:40 o'clock Monday morning. Death was due to tuberculosis. The deceased was born in Pennsylvania and had only been in Massillon about six months. Mr. Johnston was a barber, and had been employed by Clarence E. Brooks. The funeral will take place from the Allen residence at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

HENRY BISHOP.

Henry Bishop, aged 67 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Sunday evening. Death was due to senile dementia. The body will be sent to West Austintown, Mahoning county, Monday on the 12:51 train on the Pennsylvania. The deceased was brought to the hospital from West Austintown only eight days ago. Mr. Bishop was a hotel keeper until taken to the hospital.

JOHN H. HEYER.

John Henry Heyer, aged 56 years, husband of the late Christiana Heyer, died suddenly at his home in West Main street Monday morning. Death was due to heart trouble. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon from John & Gordon's undertaking rooms in South Erie street. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery. The deceased is survived by three children. They are Edward, John and William Heyer, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Heyer and family came to Massillon from Lorain in 1883. Mr. Heyer was a blacksmith, but has not worked at his trade for eight ye.

AN EXTRA PASSENGER.

Son Born on the Wabash Train Going East Sunday Morn

A son was born, Sunday morn to a woman of foreign birth on the Wabash passenger train which through Massillon at 3 o'clock. the train arrived in this city the conductor made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain medical necessities. The and son continued their ride to burg, where assistance was s When last heard from both were well.

It pays to try our want colur

LIST OF GREAT FIRES.

Conflagrations Recorded Since the Year 1212.

In their chronological order the great conflagrations of history are recorded as follows:

1212—London destroyed by fire and thousands burned.

1666—London again destroyed, with similar loss of life.

1720—Conflagration in Constantinople burned 7,000 persons.

1825—Forest fires in New Brunswick, killed 160 persons.

1838—Scores burned at Charleston, S. C.

1842—Fire burned 100 people at Hamburg, Germany.

1845—Fifty killed by fire in business part of New York.

1845—Fire destroyed 70 in Quebec.

1850—Thirty lives lost in Philadelphia.

1851—Twenty-five hundred buildings burned at San Francisco, with scores of people killed.

1862—Troy, N. Y, destroyed with large loss of life.

1863—Two thousand persons perished by fire at Santiago, South America.

1866—Portland, Me., partly destroyed with scores burned.

1871—One-fourth of Chicago burned, $168,000,000 worth of property destroyed and hundreds of lives lost.

1871—Forest fires in Wisconsin and Michigan killed 1,000.

1872—Sixty-five acres of Boston buildings, including business portion of city, burned; loss $75,000,000.

1881—Ring theater in Vienna burned and 875 lives were lost.

1881—Lehman 's theater, St. Petersburg, 600 to 700 lives lost.

1882—Newhall house fire in Milwaukee, 140 killed.

1892—Six hundred buildings burned and 15,000 persons made homeless at St. John's, N. F.; loss $20,000,000.

1897—Paris, France, fire at charity bazaar in a temporary building, 143 killed.

1900—Windsor hotel fire in New York burned eighty persons.

1900—Fire at Hoboken, N. J., killed 300.

1902—Twenty blocks of Paterson, N. J., burned; loss $10,000,000

1905—Six hundred and fifty-three lives lost in the Iroquois theater fire, Chicago.

1904—Eighty blocks burned in Baltimore; loss $30,000,000.

Numerous cities in China have been destroyed by fire and thousands of lives lost from time to time, but statistics of the disasters, as a rule, have not been kept.

THE EISTEDDFOD.

Massillon Not Certain of Being Represented.

The Amphion glee society has not yet decided to take part in the eisteddfod to be held in Canton July 4. The society has about fifty members and any society to be eligible to the prizes must appear in the contest with one hundred members.

The Amphion chorus forms the nucleus of the society and last year took part in the contest with singers from nearby places. The committee in charge realizes that it will be difficult to obtain fifty singers to meet for weeks before the contest to rehearse with the chorus, and for this reason Massillon may not be represented.

An effort is being made to obtain one hundred singers, and this question will be definitely decided in another week. Alliance and Youngstown have organized choruses. The Alliance chorus was formed from a mass meeting of all singers in the city Sunday afternoon. The church choirs of that city form the nucleus of the singing society.

Eastern Ohio Patents.

H. E. Dunlap, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued to eastern Ohio inventors: W. G. Wise, Akron, furnace; R. Thew and H. H. Harris, Lorain, pneumatic wheel; G. H. Strickland, Warren, wrench; P. F. Smith, Dennison, spreader car; Willis McKee, Elyria, machine for manufacturing tie plates; H. H. Kagey, Ashland, milking stool; W. V. Jacobs, West Salem, brooder; W. M. Ellett and R. M. Vick, Alliance, credit cabinet; H. W. Andrews, assignor to Canton Steel Roofing. Company, Canton, division plate and tablet holder.

Notice!

To township trustees and physicians.

The board of infirmary directors will meet at their office in the court house on the 10th day of May, 1906, from 9 o'clock a. m. till 2 p. m., for the purpose of hiring physicians for the township of Stark county to serve one year and to furnish all medicines and surgical treatment for the indigent sick of each township. Bids must be sent to the secretary, Box 480, Canton, O., or be presented by the trustees of the township of which the bid is made. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Chas. E. Jarvis, secretary.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SETTLERS AND HOMESEEKERS, very low rates via B. & O., first and second Tuesdays.

A THOUSAND A YEAR

By Frank H. Sweet

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A flash across an open space so quick between cover and cover as to leave only an impression of bush tail and pointed nose and then a wild chorus of discovering yelps, accompanied by a dozen forms plunging frantically across the open space and into the chinquapin bushes beyond.

But fifty feet farther on was an outcropping hedge broken by crevices and tunnels into a natural and safe hiding place for the hunted. From the time the fox had been started, an hour before, its winding and doubling course had been tending gradually toward this asylum, as if with an idea that after playing with the dogs until weary of the sport or perhaps feeling the need of rest it could whisk into safety. For the last few minutes the fox had tantalizingly checked its speed until the open jaws of the pack almost closed upon the bushy tail; then, with a sudden jaunty tilt, the brush rose into the air as if in parting salute and with its owner dropped into one of the narrow crevices, leaving the pack yelping its disappointment without. A few minutes later two horses with their riders crossed the space and came to a stop among the dogs.

"I am glad he escaped, even if it isn't sportsmanlike," laughed one of them. "I felt sure the dogs would get him at the open back there, they were so close. It was a narrow escape."

"I'm not so sure of that, Miss Bristow," the other answered. "The fox struck me as looking too fresh for such dangerous propinquity to be natural. I've an idea his plans were all laid regarding this ledge and that he was merely amusing himself with the dogs. Shall I call them off and start them in search of a new scent? Nothing can draw this fox from his stronghold now."

"No; wait until papa comes. His falling behind meant that his horse went lame, and he probably has gone back to the stable for another. He will join us before long."

She touched her horse lightly, urging him to the top of the ledge, from which they could look down into the valley. Allan followed closely.

"It is one of the most beautiful spots I ever saw," he said as his gaze swept over the broad, fertile acres of the farm to the lofty ridges that inclosed it on every side. "You have the grandeur of wild, untouched nature joined to the charm of peaceful rural life—a rare combination."

His eyes left the valley and came back to her, with an expression in them that made her turn away with a half smile. Allan had been here two months now and in that time had learned things that had not hitherto entered into his plans for a livelihood. His hand trembled slightly as it checked the restiveness of his horse.

"Yes; it is beautiful here, and we are happy," she answered, but there was trouble in her voice. Then with sudden raillery: "You ought to be happy, too, Mr. Tisdale, if, as they say, it is prosperity that makes happiness. We had a letter from Emmet yesterday, and he writes glowingly of your mine. He thinks there is a lot of money in it. And," looking at him inquiringly, "he writes as though he might purchase an interest in the mine."

Allan's face became grave.

"I hope not," he answered. "I like your brother Emmet too well to wish him such bad luck. He broached the subject to me once, and I put him off. I thought perhaps his management of the mine for awhile would disenchant him. Emmet's great fault is being too sanguine, though," with a grimace. "I was somewhat that way myself, I suppose."

"The mine didn't pay?"

"It has cost me a thousand a year above my income so far, and"—

He stopped suddenly, for she was laughing, irresistibly, it seemed.

"I beg your pardon," she gasped, checking herself with an effort. "I—something struck me as very funny. But please go on. I will not laugh any more. A thousand a year, you said?"

"Yes," looking at her curiously, "above the income I receive from England. I wouldn't like Emmet to incur the same loss. As soon as I get back I shall try to sell. The machinery will be worth a small sum. And," his face kindling and his eyes again sweeping over the valley and back to her face, "I have found it. I always liked agriculture, but never realized it could show up to such advantage as it does here. My idea was that farmers had to keep hold of plow handles and things, but your father doesn't do anything except go fox hunting and read magazines and listen to his foreman's report, and only this morning he told me that he had no other resources than the farm. I—I have been thinking of it all the morning. I will buy a valley just like this somewhere in the neighborhood and be a farmer, and with what I have we—I can soon build a nice house." He paused, looking embarrassed, then went on hurriedly, "If I can make a living of it—enough for two, I mean—will you—will you help me Lois?"

She had thrown up her hand, as though to stop him.

"Wait a minute, Mr. Tisdale," she cried impetuously. "I had not intended to tell you, but I must now. You must not try farming—for a livelihood, I mean. Our farm looks prosperous, and I love the valley here better than any place in the world, but—but we have been running behind a thousand a year ever since we bought the place. That was what made me laugh when you said you were losing a thousand. It seemed so funny. You must not try farming for a living. As to the rest, I—I," her face flushing rosily, "am willing to help you, Allan."

She looked at him shyly, but his face had suddenly grown stern. He shook his head hopelessly.

"I must take it all back, Lois," he groaned. "I cannot make a living for one. But here comes your father."

Mr. Bristow reined in beside them, his face inquiring.

"Hello, what are you waiting here for?" he exclaimed. "If one fox has outwitted you, why don't you start another? What's the matter? You look like a funeral."

"I—I have been telling Allan—Mr. Tisdale—about our falling behind," stammered Lois. "You see, he spoke of buying a farm and following our example, and I couldn't let him go on thinking the valley was as prosperous as it looked on the surface."

Mr. Bristow's face fell. "Might have waited until a rainy day," he grumbled, "and not spoil a good chase with such news. But long's it's out, it's out, and I suppose you couldn't do anything less, Lois. We couldn't stand by and allow a guest to run the chance of losing money, of course. Yes, Mr. Tisdale," his face becoming as overcast as their own, "it's all true. We'll have to sell the valley—the finest property I ever owned. A man can't stand it to fall behind a thousand dollars every year with nothing in the background."

Allan stared, half rose in his saddle, his face becoming transfigured.

"A thousand dollars!" he cried joyously. "Is that what you mean? Can you run a place like this and only run behind a thousand dollars?"

"That's what I said," rather testily, "and enough for a man to lose every year, the Lord knows."

Allan whirled to Lois.

"I'll take all that back once more," he cried, "what I said last. I can make a living, and I want you to help me." Then to his puzzled host: "Don't you sell the farm, sir. There won't be any need. I thought Lois—she's promised to be my wife you know—meant pounds. That's what I've been losing. But yours are dollars—dollars. Don't you see the difference will be nearly four thousand—dollars? That will be a nice profit for us, with what the farm yields. I will buy part of the valley, or the whole of it if you like, or we will live on it together."

Mr. Bristow was choking.

"You and Lois may fix that up between you," he gasped at last. "The problem is too complicated for me. But I'm glad the valley isn't to be sold. Now let us get the dogs on a new scent. The foxes will be getting old and fat if we leave them like this."

A Buttered Book.

How the Rev. Mr. Johnston, a Scottish minister and the author of numerous books, succeeded in getting one of his works reviewed by Alexander Russel, the distinguished editor of the Scotsman, is told by the writer of "Famous Editors."

A member of Mr. Johnston's congregation was an old and valued servant in Mr. Russel's family. When the preacher published his new book he asked this member to bring it under the notice of her master, with the request to review it in the columns of the Scotsman. Glad to be of service to her master, the good woman lost no time in making her wish known to the celebrated editor and next morning placed "The Gospel Roll" beside his breakfast cup.

When at breakfast, Mr. Russel took up the book and remarked, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Helen, this is an awful dry roll which you have given me this morning."

"Perhaps it is, sir," the servant quickly replied, "but you can butter it weel on both sides."

Next morning an excellent review appeared.

The Dance.

In his "Die Anfaenge der Kunst" ("The Beginnings of Art") Dr. E. Grosse investigates primitive art and its sociological aspects. He shows how in the dance there was social evolution. The dance was among savages a significance and value which civilized races do not appreciate. The dance originally might not have been for the pleasure it gave. That came later. At first the dance may have been one of the preparatives for war or a propitiatory act. Anyhow it brought men together and became a social factor. It must have gone, too, hand in hand, or, rather, foot by foot, with music. At first such music was simply rhythmical. Possibly all the early hunting folks danced. We may not today deem dancing an art, but it was a motive power. It must have helped to bring about personal decoration, and then came the first faint glimmer of an aesthetic conception.

The Woes of a Beekeeper.

A German beekeeper undertook to carry some of his choicest bees to a bee show. He took a train in Hanover with his bees in a basket at his feet. The bees escaped from the basket and crawled up his trousers legs. His actions soon aroused suspicions in the hearts of two women who occupied the same compartment with him. They pulled the bell cord and stopped the train. When the bee fancier explained the situation he was placed in an empty compartment to have it out with the bees all by himself. Here he removed his trousers and began shaking them out of the window to free them of the swarm. Unfortunately they caught a telegraph pole and were swept away, bees, money and all. At the next station the irate station master brought forth the reluctant bee fancier in a rug, and he pawned his watch to acquire decent raiment to walk back along the line in search of his bees and trousers.

NEARBY TOWNS.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, April 23.—The entertainment held at the M. E. church last Sunday evening was well attended, the church being crowded. An excellent programme was rendered. H. C. Graybill's choir furnished the singing.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Howell Bevan, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Master, of Alliance, spent Sunday with relatives in this town.

John Jones, of East Greenville, is suffering from a severe attack of lung fever.

An Easter entertainment was held at the Congregational church Monday evening. A large crowd attended.

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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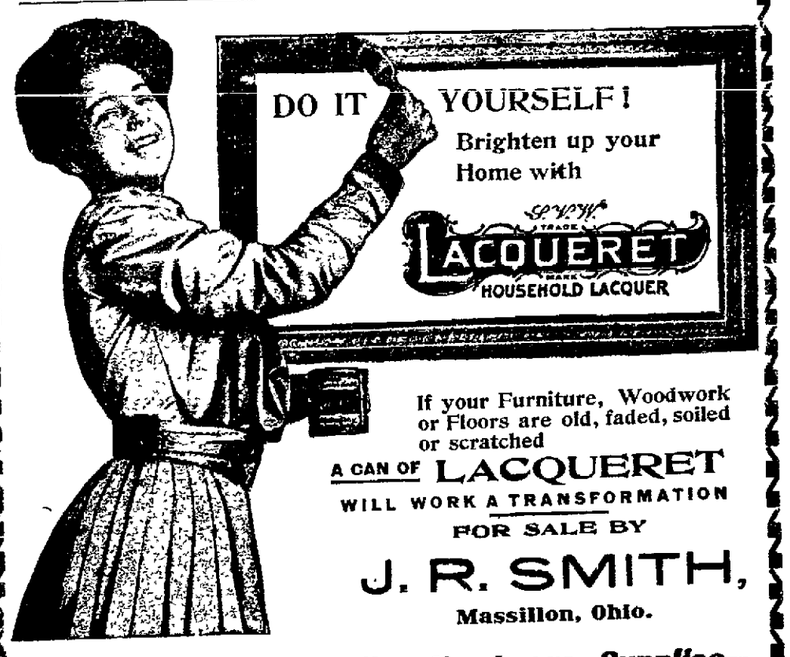

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25 Second Hand Wheels for Sale,

Rope and Pulleys, Oil Cloth and Linoleum, Chandeliers, Brackets, Mantles, Mantles for Gasoline Lights, Gasoline Lights Globes and Shades of different kinds, Plumbing & Gas Fitting Pipe Fittings for sale, Building Paper, Roofing Paper, two and three ply, new Bicycles from ***$20.00 to $30.00.*** A buy and sell Second Hand Wheels, General Repairing, Tires put on Go-Cart, Wringer Rolls put on, Saws Filed. Guns, Revolvers, Keys, Lawn Mowers sharpened. Bicycle Tires from ***$1.50 to $4.*** Coaster Brakes put on any wheel, Batteries Testers, Gasoline Testers, Columbia Dry Batteries, Electric Bells and Bulbs, Spark Plugs and Pumps, Cream Separators and Potato Planters.

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WORK OF THE WORMS

THEIR IMPORTANT PART IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

Objects of Antiquity That Have Been Preserved by Them—Some of the Peculiarities of the Senses of the Earthworms.

The common earthworm, despised by man and heedlessly trodden underfoot, fulfills a part in nature that would seem incredible but for the facts revealed by the patient and long continued researches of Darwin. "Worms," says Darwin, "have played a more important part in the history of the world than most persons would at first suppose." Let us follow Darwin and see how this apparently insignificant creature has changed the face of nature. We will first consider the habits and mode of life of the earthworm. As every one knows, the worms live in burrows in the superficial layer of the ground. They can live anywhere in a layer of earth, provided it retains moisture, dry air being fatal to them. They can, on the other hand, exist submerged in water for several months. They live chiefly in the superficial mold less than a foot below the surface, but in long continued dry weather and in very cold seasons they may burrow to a depth of eight feet. The burrows are lined by a thin layer of earth, voided by the worms, and end in small chambers in which they can turn around.

The burrows are formed partly by pushing away the earth, but chiefly by the earth being swallowed. Large quantities of earth are swallowed by the worms for the sake of the decomposing vegetable matter contained in it, on which they feed. The earth thus swallowed is voided in spiral heaps, forming the worm castings. In this case the worm obtains food and at the same time excavates its burrows.

In addition to the food thus obtained half decayed leaves are dragged into the burrows, mainly for food, but also to plug the mouths of the burrows for the sake of protection. Worms are also fond of meat, especially fat. They will also eat the dead bodies of their relatives. They are nocturnal in habit, remaining, as a rule, in the burrows during the day and coming out to feed at night.

The earthworm has no eyes, but is affected by strong light if exposed to it for some time. It has no sense of hearing, but is sensitive to the vibrations of sound. The whole body is sensitive to touch. There appears to be some sense of smell, but this is limited to certain articles of food, which are discovered by the worm when buried in earth, in preference to other bodies not relished. The worm appears to have some degree of intelligence from the way in which it draws the leaves into its burrows, always judging which is the best end to draw them in by. This is remarkable in so lowly organized an animal, being a degree of intelligence not possessed by many animals of more complex organization. For instance, the ant can often be seen dragging objects along traversely instead of taking them the easiest way.

As we have seen, vast quantities of earth are continually being passed through the bodies of worms and voided on the surface as castings. When it is stated that the number of worms in an acre of ordinary land suitable for them to live in is 53,000 we can imagine the great effect which they must have on the soil.

They are, in fact, continually plowing the land. At one part of the alimentary canal of the worm is a gizzard, or hard muscular organ, capable of grinding food into fine particles. It is this gizzard which is the main factor in triturating the soil, and it is aided by small stones swallowed with the earth, which act as millstones.

In consequence of the immense amount of earth continually being brought to the surface by worms it is not difficult to understand how objects, such as stones, rocks, etc., lying on the surface will in course of time become gradually buried in the ground. Owing to the burial of stones and other objects by the action of worms ancient monuments, portions of Roman villas and other objects of antiquity have been preserved. These have been gradually buried by the worms and so preserved from the destructive effect of rain and wind. Many Roman remains were studied by Darwin and traces of the action of worms found, to which action their preservation was mainly due. The sinking of the foundations of old buildings is due to the action of worms, and no building is safe from this unless the foundations are laid lower than the level at which the worms can work—namely, about eight feet below the surface.

Another useful effect produced by worms is the preparation of the soil for the growth of seedlings. By their agency the soil is periodically sifted and exposed to the air and in this way is able to retain moisture and absorb soluble substances of use for the nutrition of plants.

Dr. Johnson's Kiss.

On the eve of leaving London for Canada Mrs. Brooke, who wrote "The History of Emily Montague," the first novel written in Canada, gave a farewell party, Hannah More, Johnson and Boswell being in the company. Dr. Johnson was obliged to leave early and apparently departed after wishing his hostess health and happiness. Shortly after a servant whispered to Mrs. Brooke that a gentleman was waiting below to speak to her. Running downstairs, the fair novelist found the venerable lexicographer. "Madam," said he ponderously, "I sent for you downstairs that I might kiss you, which I did not choose to do before so much company."

FORECAST OF FASHION.

Odd Floral Effects For Hats—Pussy Willows a Novel Decoration.

Flowers will again constitute one of the principal trimmings for hats. The manufacturers of floral decorations have turned out a collection more gorgeous than ever before. A novelty is an American Beauty rose with petals of buttonholed embroidery. Pussy willows are being used as hat decorations. These fuzzy little flowers add a touch of smartness to any trimming, and early experiments have proved so successful that it is a wonder some one has not thought of them before.

Flower hatpins should match the costume in color. There is a great diver-

HAT OF ECRU CRIN.

sity of shade in enameled orchids. Other flowers that are used for this purpose are violets, yellow mimosas and daisies.

The new bolero jackets resemble the Eton coats of last year with one or two notable exceptions. The Eton coat almost always had a plain, tight fitting sleeve, while the bolero of today has rather "fussy" sleeves, reaching to or a little below the elbow, finished off with pretty frills of muslin or lace.

Linen batiste skirts are more worn with the spring walking suit than silk ones. Well made, these batiste skirts leave little to be desired, as they wash and wear well. The most popular pattern is a triple corded stripe, which, if the garment be tucked, should come in the center of each fold. Hair cord muslins are always liked for summer wrappers for the same practical reasons.

The dainty hat pictured is of ecru crin. The high rolling brim is built up in the back with pink roses. About the crown is a box plaited quilling of blue malines. Two shaded wings give the skyscraping tendency so marked in all the smart hats of the season.

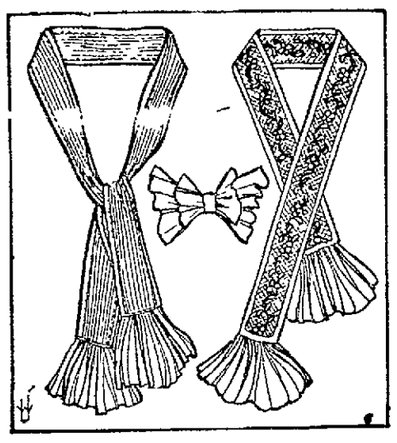
JUDIC CHOLLET.

SHIRT WAIST HINTS.

Tailored Styles Carried Out In Sheer Materials—Long Sleeves.

The severe type of shirt waist is here this season, but it is made in sheer materials, such as handkerchief linen, wash mull, batiste and dimity and the many soft fabrics that are classed with these.

An attractive variation of the tucked shirt waist has its fullness laid to imi-



SMART NECKWEAR.

tate double box plaits across the front. Down each side of the center box plait run narrow full ruffles of the material.

Scalloped turn back cuffs are seen on many of the newest shirt waists. Instead of being separate cuffs put on the finished sleeves, the sleeves themselves are cut long enough to allow for the cuff, which is scalloped at the top. Two sets of linked buttons are used to keep the cuffs in place, and the newest idea is to make them at home by sewing two buttons together on a long loop and buttonholing the loop.

Some of the shirt waists have the fronts and yoke cut in one. On the tailored models carried out in heavy linen this empiecement is scalloped and a small dot embroidered in each curve.

A shirt waist model is often cut with shoulders so wide that they extend over the upper arm in an epaulet effect that gives a military touch.

Most of the shirt waist sleeves are long, but some of them are cut with a puff to the elbow, where they meet a deep cuff.

The collar either matches the shirt waist with which it is worn or separate collars are used in keeping with the character of the waist. Turnover collers, hemstitched or embroidered, are the correct thing worn with a tie of lace trimmed lawn or a smart silk bow.

The long cravat seen in the illustration is of lace insertion, edged with plaited ruffles. The butterfly bow is of plaited linen and the long tie of lace edged muil.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

TO BROIL FISH.

Three Points For the Cook to Keep In Mind.

To broil fish three things are necessary—a clear fire, a clean gridiron and well prepared fish. The fire must burn clearly, brightly and steadily, all smoke must be carried away by the flues, and a handful of salt thrown on will assist the clearness.

The gridiron must be delicately clean and well greased, either by brushing with oil or by rubbing with fat or suet. It must also be well warmed.

The fish must be cleaned, the scales rubbed off and the fins trimmed and then washed well in salted water and very thoroughly dried. Next, score the fish across obliquely with deep cuts about an inch apart and brush over with salad oil, dust with pepper and a little salt. Have ready the gridiron. If it is desired to avoid the crisscross marks of the hot bars lay across these a few well oiled straws a little longer than the fish and then lay the fish on the straws. Hold the grid quite close to the fire, slanting it a little to prevent the fire smoking. (If the fish is too far away from the fire it will be flabby—and soft, while the evils of smoke need not be recounted.) The time required is about ten to fifteen minutes, or until the fish is a delicate brown, crisp and firm. It must be turned once, and only once. In removing from the grid use a flat knife or fish slice.

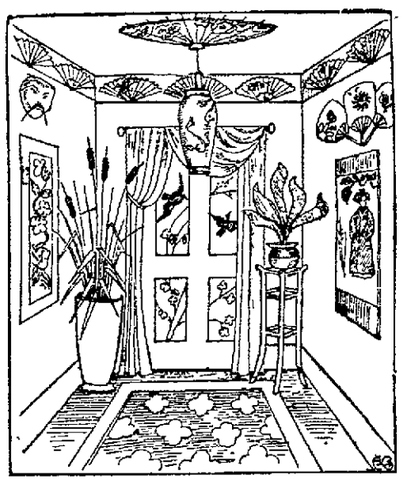
Another way of broiling, especially applicable to herrings, is to split the fish open and spread it out flat, dip it into oatmeal which has been seasoned with salt and pepper, then place two fish together, face to face, and grill. Herrings or trout broiled whole are also very delicious if dipped in oatmeal after they have been oiled. They do not require any further basting. Very dry fish should be brushed either with oil or with melted butter while they are cooking.

THE HALL.

How to Make the Entrance to a Drawing Room Attractive.

The illustration shows an artistic arrangement for the entrance to a drawing room. The frieze is composed of Japanese fans nailed flat against a border of self color. If the walls are pale blue a darker shade may be chosen for the frieze, or shrimp colored walls look well with a pale, flesh tinted bordering, and white or ivory paint in either case is to be recommended.

Japanese drapery or an art serge to tone with the other shades should be



ENTRANCE TO A DRAWING ROOM.

arranged as a hanging from a bamboo rod above the door. The latter is transformed into beauty by the dainty design of storks and cherry blossoms painted upon the panels. On either side of the doorway are placed respectively a bamboo stand holding a palm or india rubber plant and opposite to it a large Japanese vase filled with reeds and grasses.

The walls can be decorated with Japanese masks, painted silk panels and hand screens. A thick Japanese rug of warm coloring gives the finishing touch of comfort to the niche. Overhead a Japanese parasol nailed to the ceiling forms a headpiece to the electric light, which is softly shaded by a delicately tinted lantern from the far east.

Skirt Linings.

Few of the skirts this year are lined or if a lining is used it is in the form of a drop skirt or petticoat and is often made separate from the outer skirt, having its own waistband and placket closing. In neutral colors or black one lining skirt may be worn with different outside skirts, though, unless the material of the gown is transparent, the lining skirt is replaced by one of the colored petticoats of silk or its imitations, now so generally worn. The flat lined skirt, as it is called when skirt and lining are made in one, is scarcely ever seen. Its return has been rumored, but it seems hardly likely to find much favor, as a skirt of this sort is always heavy. It is true that so much cloth and so much lining have probably the same actual weight whether made together or separately, but the unlined skirt worn over the foundation petticoat is apparently much lighter and certainly more graceful.

Six Rules For Tea Making.

1. Draw cold water fresh from the tap.
2. The instant the water boils pour it on the tea in the teapot.
3. Use a china, earthenware or silver teapot, heated by filling with boiling water before the tea is made.
4. Place in the hot teapot a heaping teaspoonful of tea for each cup desired, adding "one teaspoonful for the pot."
5. Let the pot stand on the stove, but not where it will boil, for three to six minutes.
6. Pour it off the leaves into another hot pot or directly into the teacups.

TABLE DECORATIONS.

Fancy Favors For the Easter Feast In Smart and Dainty Designs.

No luncheon or dinner, no fete of any kind in which the dining table figures, is complete nowadays without its "favors," and to one who entertains frequently these same favors count up to a good round sum in the season's expense account.

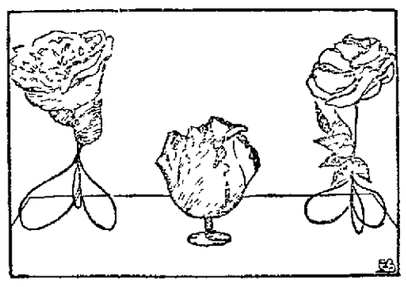
It is quite possible, however, for the woman who possesses in any degree an artistic gift to invent scores of new ideas and to utilize them with inexpensive materials at home.

Most of the favors seen in the shops are costly because of the idea, not of the materials. The wise woman, then, will purchase a model and fashion the required number from it and thus be enabled to furnish her guests with a souvenir of double value. It is pretty, and it is the work of her own hand.

Great care, however, must be taken that the trinket does not have a homemade look.

Now, here in the cut are some charming favors which were copied from models at a well known shop.

One is a poppy, a pretty silken poppy, which might be purchased at any millinery department or even made of crape paper, and the long stems are twisted into a standard form. If the original stem is not long enough, the desired length may be made up of the wire, which comes by the spool and which, by the way, will be found fre-



ATTRACTIVE FLORAL FAVORS.

quently convenient for various other articles. If more leaves are needed, they also may be added separately.

Fig. 2 is, as may be seen, a variegated tulip—this of tissue paper. The stem and standard are of pasteboard covered with green paper.

Another of the tall favors is the rose fashioned in a manner similar to the tulip. It must be admitted that the tall favors do not, on the whole, give as artistic an effect as the shorter ones —New York Evening Mail.

Packing a School Hamper.

Probably there's nothing that a boarding school girl looks forward to with more delight than the occasional hamper from home. Packed with all sorts of good things it's sure to be, but only some one who has been away to school and experienced the delights and the mishaps of hampers knows just which things make or mar the feast.

A good pat of butter, difficult as it is to send, is one of the usually omitted things. Yet there's nothing so delicious as homemade bread or biscuits, and boarding school housekeepers are not usually willing to supply the requisite amount of butter demanded by healthy young appetites. In cold weather butter will "carry" splendidly. Salt and pepper, sugar—all such little things should be included.

Jelly, to go with the inevitable cold roast chicken; mustard for the cold roast beef, and all the various kinds of pickles so dear to a schoolgirl's heart; cakes, with the soft icing packed separately, ready to spread on the layers; little cakes—crisp and sugary or thick and soft; olives, sardines, with a lemon or two tucked in; perhaps, if the distance isn't too great, a bottle of fresh, thick cream. With all the big things that have their part in the packing of the hamper, it is the little things that go with them that really mean most, after all.

Hot Water Drinking.

There are four classes of persons who should not drink large quantities of hot water. These are as follows: (1) People who have irritability of the heart; hot water will cause palpitation of the heart in such cases; (2) persons with dilated stomachs; (3) persons afflicted with "sour stomachs;" (4) persons who have soreness of the stomach or pain induced by light pressure. These rules are not for those who take hot water simply to relieve thirst, but as a means of washing out the stomach. Hot water will relieve thirst better than cold water, and for that purpose it is not to be condemned. But hot water is an excitant and in cases in which irritation of the stomach exists should be avoided.

Five o'Clock Tea In Japan.

At a Japanese tea party the guests sit on cushions placed upon the floor, and the tea service consists of a teapot, a cooling pot, teacups and a hibachi to heat the water. The Japanese do not agree with us in thinking that boiling water should be poured over the tea, so when the water is boiled a little of it is placed in the cooler and then poured over the tea, which is allowed to steep for a few minutes. Boiling water is then added and the cups filled. Green tea is used, but no sugar or cream is added.

About Washing China.

If china is decorated with gold it should never be washed with soap, as it has a dulling effect and after a time causes the gilt to rub off. Hot water does no harm. It is better soft, and, if no rain water be handy, it is an easy matter to boil it well, then reduce it to the proper temperature. The softer the drying cloth the better. Use it the moment the articles are out of the water. To rinse in cold water is to retard the drying; besides, many cracks are due to the sudden plunge from hot to cold water.

TIRED FEELING SERUM.

Scientist Claims to Have Found Antitoxin For Fatigue.

Herr Dr. Wolfgang Weichardt, a subject of Emperor William, has discovered the antitoxin for fatigue, which, introduced into the weary body, restores the latter to its normal condition in a comparatively short time without requiring any sleep, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

Letters patent have just been granted to Dr. Weichardt on his invention and his process of making the antitoxin, so it may be taken for granted that the discovery is no mere figment of the imagination. The inventor had to give specifications telling all about his preparation, the scientific principles underlying it and the methods of obtaining the serum.

Dr. Weichardt says his process consists in the production of compounds or pharmaceutical preparations which contain the fatigue antitoxins and consequently have the effect when introduced into the fatigued body or human organism that the same recovers its normal condition in a comparatively short time without requiring any sleep.

For this purpose muscular fatigue is induced in horses or other suitable animals, preferably up to the commencement of yawning fits or spasms, after which they are bled to deprive the muscles of blood, the muscles are cut out, while taking rigid aseptic precautions, after which they are maintained at a temperature of about 37 degrees C. for several hours, then pounded in a sterilized mortar. Then the muscle pulp thus obtained is pressed and relieved of superfluous liquid in a press which has been previously sterilized. Suitable liquids, such as blood serum or a physiological solution of table salt, the inventor says, may be added to and mixed with the muscle paste before it is pressed.

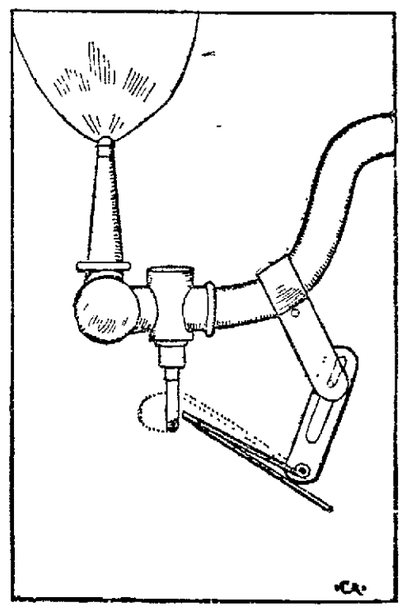
The plasm thus obtained is filtered through earthenware filters and injected into small animals, such as guinea pigs or mice, to test it as regards the quantity of toxins of fatigue contained in the plasm. If the quantity is found sufficient the plasm is repeatedly injected into suitable animals, such as rabbits, goats and horses, for obtaining the antitoxin.

After a short time, explains Dr. Weichardt, the materials constituting the organs of the animals thus treated or the products of the same, such as their milk, and especially the blood serum, which is comparatively rich in antitoxins adapted to neutralize rapidly or render harmless the toxins of fatigue, are suitable for use in an appropriate form by introducing them into the alimentary circulation of the human body—for instance, as an injecting liquid or (because the antitoxins pass the stomach and intestines without decomposition) as an addition to enemas or as an admixture to articles of food or stimulants or in the shape of pills, tabloids or similar preparations.

Insures Safety With Gas.

The attachment for gas fixtures herewith shown is designed to prevent the accidental turning on of the gas, and to insure that the cock is in the proper position to fully cut off the supply each time the light is extinguished. The construction is such that it can be attached to pipes of any ordinary curvature.

In the illustration the attachment is shown in connection with an ordinary gas fixture having the usual stopcock, in which the finger piece is transverse



HOLDS THE STOPCOCK.

of the pipe when the gas is turned off and parallel with the pipe when the gas is turned on. One part of the attachment consists of a clamp which fits on the gas pipe and is pivoted to a link carrying the locking plate. The latter is flat, the end curved to engage the stopcock and is fastened rigidly to the connecting link. It will be apparent that in the attachment of the device it is merely necessary to place the clamp upon the gas pipe and against the link to hold the locking plate against the stopcock when the latter is closed. When it is desired to turn on the gas the finger of the operator lifts the locking plate with the same movement used in turning the stopcock. When the gas is on the locking plate rests in the position shown by the dotted lines, but when the gas is turned off the locking plate returns under the tension of its spring to normal position, thus locking the cock against accidental turning.

Only Half the Brain Works.

Professor Symes Thompson lectured the other evening before the Gresham college, London, on "The Nervous System." In every man's brain there are many cells waiting to be developed, he said, and as a matter of fact the normal person uses only half of the brain, the other half being kept in reserve.—London Express.

DRESS ACCESSORIES.

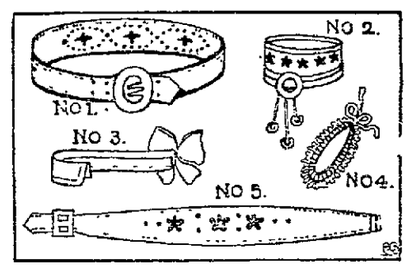
Some Dainty Washable Embroidered Belts For the Summer Girl.

Here are two pretty styles in embroidered washable belts, which are the most practical as well as the most popular belts for wear with the shirt waist suit.

Both of these belts are finished with mother-of-pearl buckles and so constructed that they may be removed from the buckle and laundered without the slightest difficulty.

Fig. 2 shows a pretty stock of embroidered linen, with bands of pale blue ribbon brought from the back and passing through a small pearl buckle at the front. The ends, hanging below the buckle, are each run through a still smaller buckle.

Fig. 3 shows a new "hunch" for the ever popular turnover collar. Many



THE LATEST STYLES IN BELTS.

people who like to wear a small turnover collar with a ribbon tie will not do so because, as they say, "it takes so much fussing to get it fixed."

For the benefit of people like this there is shown a turnover with buttonhole in the back, to be fastened over a small button on the collar band of the waist, and in the front is a soft ribbon bow securely fastened to the turnover.

The fourth cut shows one of the "arm garters" for holding in place the long sleeves of silk or kid. This "arm garter" is essentially a summer one, being made with dainty lace frills on either side of the silk covered elastic band which holds the glove.

The Way to Rest.

Few women know how to rest as they should. They think that they must undress and go to bed to be thoroughly comfortable. This is a mistake, provided there is a little footstool in the room on which the feet may rest while the other part of the body is supported by a chair. You can read and rest comfortably in this fashion, and let it be whispered here between ourselves that if we want to gain the maximum of rest in a minimum of time we should copy that inelegant but healthful trick of the masculine drones and put our feet occasionally higher than our heads.

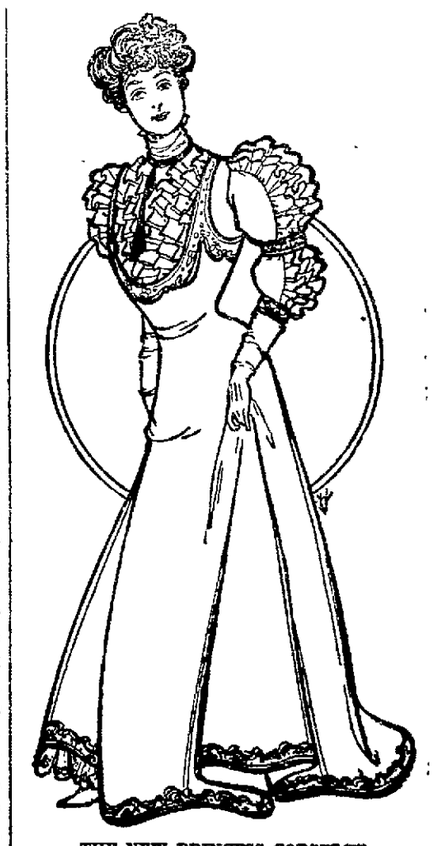
To Use Cold Meat.

What to do with cold roast meats is often a problem. Cold lamb is excellent when served in aspic jelly. Make the jelly—or buy it, which is easier and nearly as good every way—and pour a little in the bottom of a mold. Cut the lamb in thin slices of uniform size and trim them neatly. When the layer of jelly is hard arrange the slices with layers of jelly and pour jelly in last of all. When the dish is quite firm unmold and decorate with small olives, truffles, capers or pimentos and garnish with water cress.

An Indoor Frock.

The trend of fashion for some time has been toward a suggestion of a pinafore effect. There is a strong feeling against the sudden contrast between skirt and bodice and a growing disposition to offer some connecting link between the two. The corselet skirt proper which has found so many and devoted admirers does in itself achieve this result in a slight degree, but it has been reserved for the new princess jupe to exemplify the mode in its entirety.

Quite one of the smartest of these ultra smart skirts is shown here. The



THE NEW PRINCESS CORSELET.

corselet in it is carried up right over the shoulders in the form of shoulder straps or braces, which, however, form an integral part of the skirt itself and in nowise suggest mere additions. The corselet is cut rather low in front and slopes upward slightly toward the underarm seams, maintaining practically the same height around the back, where the braces meet rather nearer to the center than in front. The skirt portion is quite plain and characterized by a particularly graceful flow, while the very full length all round, now de rigueur for all indoor gowns, is maintained.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING.
North Erie St., - - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Telephone Calls:
Editorial Rooms Both Phones No 60
Business Office Both Phones No 85

THE INDEPENDENT IS on sale at the following news stands Bahney's Book Store, Hankin's News Depot, Bammerlin's Cigar Store Nein Singer's Pool Room and Levi's Candy and Tobacco Stand.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THURSDAY, APRIL 26 1906

The San Francisco catastrophe should teach John Alexander Dowie, Mount Vesuvius and the coal strike that fame, especially newspaper fame, is very fleeting.

We will draw a veil upon the sufferings of Canton, that "thriving little Ohio city," as it views the possibility of occupying a position three miles south of the new Pennsylvaina railroad station.

There is no reason why General Prosperity should not have the credit of doing a lot towards enabling this country to come to the assistance of San Fancisco with something less than twenty million dollars.

Let the stumps in Rawson street be removed by all means, and if any cows, pigs or sheep are found cropping the herbage in the business or other sections of our village let the board of public safety deal with them according to the severest penalties of the law.

Poultney Bigelow, the enterprising writer and traveler whose forty-eight hour stay at Panama resulted in a magazine article which called forth senatorial investigation, has sailed to revisit the isthmus. Perhaps Mr. Bigelow has gone down to see if what he wrote is true.

Ohio's fund for the relief of San Francisco is growing rapidly. Cleveland's subscriptions had reached $55,318 at a late hour Tuesday night. Columbus and Cincinnati have made and are still making generous donations. Elyria's chamber of commerce has taken up the work of soliciting subscriptions and not less than $10,000 will be subscribed. Mansfield is organizing benefit performances at the theatre, and Lorain has already mailed a draft for $387. Canton's officials are anticipating a ready response to their appeal Massillon has collected $110.

CANALS IN GERMANY.

The achievements of Germany in the line of canal growth offer valuable lessons to those who are asserting that the day of the artificial waterway is past. The development of railways in the third, fourth and fifth decades of the last century was the cause of canals losing much of their importance, but in the middle seventies a change took place in their favor, and it began to be felt that it was absolutely necessary to revive water communication, as the railroads, notwithstanding all modern advantages, were unable to lower their tariffs sufficiently for the transport of merchandise carried in great masses.

The aggregate length of the ordinary navigable German waterways was reckoned in 1875 at 7,582 English miles. Between 1875 and 1900 the net of waterways was completely reorganized. During this period the further improvement and extension of the rivers was undertaken. A systematic improvement of the mean and low water levels resulted in deepening the larger streams to such an extent that at high water large and capacious ships were assured of a safe and quick passage, and that even at low water there was a depth sufficient for profitable navigation. Nearly all the new improvements were carried out in such a way that a net of waterways was created which east of Berlin permitted the passage of vessels of four hundred tons burden, and west of Berlin vessels of at least six hundred tons. Stretches of water which could not be regulated to convey the large modern vessels were canalised and provided with large locks; existing artificial connections between effective natural waterways were replaced by new canals of greater dimensions, and several canals were built in places where hitherto none had existed.

Those waterways which are of actual importance for inland naviagtion have a length of at most 6,155 miles, and we may take it that this is the length which existed down to the year 1900 For the new canals which were added during this period a number of smaller useless canals may be struck from the list. The improvement, therefore, has not been in length or number, but in capacity, in efficiency.

THE GREEN SEAL PAINT

Will cover better than other paints This is because it is made from the best materials. For sale by the Hawk Hardware Co.

NO STRIKE LEVY.

One Hundred and Ten Thousand Men at Work.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 24.—The United Mine Workers' international executive board has adjourned. It decided against levying a strike assessment on the union miners who are at work and it left the anthracite situation entirely to the anthracite miners and their scale committee without any instructions. President Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson this morning estimated that 110,000 of the 400,000 union miners in the country are now at work. Forty thousand of these are in western Pennsylvania, six thousand in central Pennsylvania, thirty-five hundred in Ohio, three thousand in Indiana, four thousand in Illinois, six teen thousand in Iowa, three thousand in the southwest, six thousand in West Virginia, four thousand in the Mercer-Butler Pennsylvania field, twelve thousand in the South and nine thousand in the West.

There are fifteen thousand non-union members at work in the Irwin and eight thousand in the Meyersdale and adjacent fields at the union advance in wages and seventy-six thousand non-union men, not working at an advance, are at work in Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and fifteen thousand are at work in the trans-Rocky mountain states.

All told, there are 209,000 bituminous miners at work out of a total of 450,000 bituminous miners and out of a total of approximately six hundred thousand miners of all kinds.

President Mitchell went to the anthracite districts Monday night, Vice President Lewis has gone to Ohio and West Virginia, and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson goes to the central Pennsylvania bituminous field at once.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, April 23, 1906:

LADIES.

Goss, Miss Dora
Miller, Miss Annie

MEN

Clementz, A. C.
Filand, J. A. C.
Frye, Clifford T.
George, Alfred
Jamieson, Edward H.
Laghley, Jim
LeBowers, J.
Lore, L. F.
Reinacher, Roth
Smith, M. D.
Tylbord, Harry
Voltz, A. W.
Witnnan, Jacob

FOREIGN.

Elija, Bekic
Noszbopi, Janos
Pacevics, Alexander

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

The Eighty-seventh Anniversary of Odd Fellowship.

The eighty seventh anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in the United States, was observed in Massillon Monday night by the local Odd Fellow bodies in the I. O. O. F. hall. An open meeting was held and about two hundred members and friends listened to a literary and musical programme

Declamations, instrumental and vocal numbers were given by members of families containing members of the organization. Dr. B. J. Miller spoke in behalf of Sippo lodge, A. C. Schott in behalf of Massillon lodge and H. C. Brown for Eureka encampment. Each dwelt upon the glorious history of the fraternal organization, which is distinctly an American institution. The struggles of the organization in its early history and the successes in more recent years were pointed out. At the conclusion of the programme the floor was cleared for dancing, which lasted until midnight

ANNUAL MEETING.

A Prosperous Year for The Independent Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Independent Company, the following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: Fred H. Snyder, E. F. Bahney, W. E. Russell, B. V. R. Skinner, Robert P. Skinner, G. C. Haverstack and Eugene Anderson. At the meeting of the board Wednesday morning an organization was effected, the following officers being elected: President, F. H. Snyder; vice president, E. F. Bahney; editor, Eugene Anderson; manager and secretary, G. C. Haverstack.

The manager's report to the stockholders shows that the past year has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the company, and all indications point to an increased business for the coming year. The usual dividend of five per cent was declared.

FIRE AT AN OHIO MINE.

Three Hundred Men Out of Work at Salineville.

Salineville, O., April 25.—(By Associated Press.)—Three hundred miners were thrown out of work here by the complete destruction of the shafts and tipples of the Slope mines of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company today by fire. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is heavy.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DA

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c

CHINATOWN GONE FOREVER

Famous Section of San Francisco Wiped Out.

OCCUPIED TEN SQUARE BLOCKS

It was the Home of Twenty-five Thousand Orientals, Most of Whom Lived in Underground Dungeons — Burrows Fifty Feet Below Street Level.

Oakland, Cal., April 25.—One of the wierdest and most spectacular of all the sights attending the twin horrors was that of the mad exodus of the 25,000 Orientals of San Francisco's Chinatown.

For years the Chinese quarter, occupying ten square blocks, only half a dozen squares north of Newpsaper Corner, has been the cancer spot of the city. Packed like sardines in a box, the yellow men lived a life far removed from American ideals. They had converted the brick and frame buildings into bee hive-like structures, full of tiny rooms and dark, winding stairways and blind halls, with mysterious trapdoors for eluding the police.

Cutting through these blocks were dark alleys, barely wide enough for three to walk abreast, made darker by jutting Oriental balconies, strung with lanterns, and sending out little spirals of pungent blue punk smoke. Thus they kept the devils away.

Behind heavily grated windows pale girl faces peered—faces of slave maids who, through the long months and years, never set foot on the streets below. In half a dozen carved and gilded joss houses, priests and acolytes and gamblers kowtowed before papier mache josses and tossed their boomerang-like prayer sticks before Kwan-Tai, the god of luck, and Kuen-Yoon, the goddess of mercy and fecundity.

Deep in the bowels of the earth the highbinders and gamblers, haunted by fear of the police and of rival tong men, had worked for years, tunneling out underground passages and rooms, one below another. Here the secret meetings of the tongs and the never-ending games of pi-gow and fan-tan were held. Here also consignments of slave girls from Canton and Nankin and Shanghai were penned up and sold like cattle, and here, amid sweet stifling fumes of opium smoke, they lived the lives of troglodytes and died the death of rats.

Not even the police and professional guides, who thought they knew the plague spot from top to bottom, had any adequate idea of the depth and extent of San Francisco's underground city. The earthquake and the fire have at last laid bare the skeleton. Today in a hundred places the surface has fallen, as if into great caverns, carrying the blackened debris of the burned buildings with it.

The wily Chinese, duplicating the conditions to be found in the most crowded coolie districts of Canton and Chifu, had burrowed into the earth, in places fifty feet below the street level, subterranean gallery under gallery, leading from damp prison room to reeking opium joint, where hundreds of human beings lived and died with scarce one look in a lifetime at the sun and the sky.

Unlike the rest of San Francisco, the site of Chinatown, so far from presenting a series of heaps of debris, is marked by acres of deep caverns, choked by twisted iron and smoking embers. From these cavernous black tunnels open on every side. These tunnels, once the homes or the prisons of men and women, have become their tombs. It is doubtful if many of the bodies will ever be recovered.

Not a stick of the Chinatown of the upper world remains. When the thousands of crazed Mongolians, staggering under loads of silks, carved and fantastic furniture, opium layouts, money bags and children and followed by women in silk trousers hobbling on their "golden lilies," poured out of Spofford, Ross and Bartlett alleys, the pork ove and the noisome markets and cellars they took little thought for the slave girls down in the under world of the catacombs, beating their fists against the bars or gasping out their lives under the debris shaken from above.

How many hundreds of Orientals had their strange lives snuffed out far below the ruins of joss house and theater and mission schools, opium dens and gambling clubhouses will never be known.

But one thing is certain. When San Francisco rises from her ashes, more beautiful than ever, the Chinatown skeleton will not be in her closet. The mysterious, noisome, transplanted Asiatic city will be relegated to the sand hills or flats below Butchertown to the south, far from the business and residential part of San Francisco.

THE RELIEF FUND.

$100 Has Been Subscribed for San Francisco.

Massillon citizens may make donations for the San Francisco relief fund either to Mayor Frantz or to the committee named by him in his proclamation Monday. The committee named consists of J. H. Hunt, of the Union National bank, I. M. Taggart, of the Merchants National bank and J. M. Schuckers, of the First National bank. Any contributions made to Mayor Frantz will be turned over to the committee and the donors will receive due credit. The committee will have charge of sending the funds to San Francisco. Donations already made are as follows:

A. Howells	$10 00
J. M. Schuckers	25 00
Charles L. Frantz	10 00
Buckeye Social club	10.00
St Timothy's church	20 00
Daniel Hemperly	25.00
Unknown person, bundle of bedding.	

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR

A Call Issued for Contributions Monday.

A COMMITTEE IS APPOINTED.

Donations May be Made Either to Mayor Frantz or Committee, Who Will Send Contributions to San Francisco.

Mayor Frantz issued the following proclamation to the citizens of Massillon Monday morning:

To the People of Massillon:

A most disastrous catastrophe has overtaken one of the most beautiful cities on the Pacific coast. Earthquake and fire have reduced to a heap of rubbish and ashes what was but a few days ago one of America's most imposing monuments to American enterprise. Thousands of people are homeless and suffering from hunger and cold.

In the face of such a calamity every man, woman and child in this city should constitute themselves a committee of one to secure contributions for the benefit of the thousands in San Francisco who are homeless and ruined. I have appointed I. M. Taggart, of the Merchants National bank, and J. M. Schuckers, of the First National bank, as a committee to receive contributions and to forward same to the proper persons in charge.

Let the contributions be handed to the committee or the mayor without delay, to the end that Massillon will have reason to be proud for having been among the cities to convey her sympathies and assistance to unfortunate San Francisco.

CHARLES L. FRANTZ,
Mayor.

Government aid is being rushed across the continent on special trains over all the trunk lines. Various state and municipal organizations are cooperating on behalf of the public. Many individual contributions have already been forwarded.

The national government and states are sending rations and material for shelter while individual contributions are taking the form of cash donations. Trains sent out by the government have been given right of way over all other trains. Sealed by the government, the cars are piled high with stoves, tents, blankets and provisions. The cars will not be opened until they reach the coast and have been placed at the disposal of government officials. Operators have been ordered to keep track of all trains faithfully and watchers are placed on each train to see that no delay is caused by hot boxes or other unlooked for emergencies. The railroad companies and the express companies are doing their work free of charge.

TOP BLOWN OFF.

Crater of Vesuvius Now Five Thousand Feet in Diameter.

Naples, April 25.—Professor Matenucci, director of the Royal observatory, yesterday succeeded in reaching the crater of Vesuvius. He describes the spectacle there as one of great grandeur.

The diameter of the crater, which, before the eruption was about one hundred feet, is now about five thousand feet. There is no eruption of incandescent stones as before the recent outburst, but a small quantity of ashes is being ejected. Vesuvius seems to be assuming the character of a dead volcano. The cone of the crater, which before the eruption rose to a height of six thousand feet above the sea level, has diminished about eight hundred feet.

Work is being vigorously pushed to re-establish the funicular railway to the observatory.

LEG TORN OFF IN MACHINERY

Daniel Davis Killed in Steel Plant in Canton.

WORKING FOR THE CONVENTION.

Democrats of the State May Meet in Canton—The General Conference of the United Brethren Church Will be Held at the County Seat in May.

Canton, April 25.—Daniel Davis, a millwright, residing at 1933 East Lake street, met with almost instant death while at his work about 10 o'clock Wednesday morning at the plant of the United Steel Company. He was employed in keeping the machinery about the mill in repair, and was on top of the roll table next to the rolls when he slipped and his left foot was caught in moving cogs. Before he was rescued his entire leg was torn to pieces and from its socket. He immediately lost consciousness. Dr. J. Frank Kahler was called, but the man lived but a few minutes. The body was removed to the morgue in the Miller-Blanchard ambulance. The deceased was about 30 years of age and is survived by a wife.

Secretary Hubert Pontius, of the Democratic central committee of Stark county, said Wednesday morning that the committee, in conjunction with the Canton board of trade, would make an attempt to bring the state Democratic convention here. "Last year we came close to securing it," said he, "and I don't think the opposition to Canton will be as strong as it was then, when Columbus was the successful city." The Democratic state committee met in Columbus Tuesday for the purpose of fixing certain election matters in Lucas county. The date for the time of the state convention has not been decided as yet. Speaking of the local situation Secretary Pontius said that the call for the central committee in this county would not be issued until after the Republicans had held their primaries.

Canton has captured another big meeting of importance. By a decision of a special committee named by the general conference of the United Brethren general conference at Topeka, last May, it was decided in Dayton, Tuesday, that the next session of the general conference of the denomination shall meet in Canton in May, 1909. It is explained by members of the church that this body of the church meets every four years. It is the highest of the denomination and brings together all the leading men of that church. It elects bishops, leading officials and heads of the various church interests. The session is expected by members of the denomination to be of especial significance, inasmuch as the conference will act on the proposition of union with the Congregational and Methodist Protestant denominations.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Walter Jones Denton and Catherine Rink, of Perry township, and Harry P. Berkheimer and Maude K. Obermiller, of Massillon.

Miss Maude Hammersmith, of Massillon, was in Canton Wednesday, visiting with relatives and friends.

MRS. KELLEY RECOVERING.

Her Husband was Killed Outright at Agnews.

Bellefontaine, O., April 25.—(By Associated Press).—Mrs. Edwin Kelley, nee Miller, of Bellefontaine, reported killed with her husband, Dr. Kelley, assistant superintendent of the insane hospital at Agnews, Cal., is alive and recovering from her injuries at a sanitarium. Dr. Kelley was killed outright.

NINETY YEARS OLD.

"Mother Stewart" Celebrates Her Birthday Today.

Springfield, O., April 25.—(By Associated Press.)—"Mother Stewart" today celebrated her ninetieth birthday anniversary. While frail, she is still able to enjoy reading, embroidering and to receive friends. She is known all over the world from her connection with temperance work.

"HOME SWEET HOME"

Will be more homelike and attractive in a new dress of Green Seal Liquid Paint. For sale by Hawk Hardware Co.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

SETTLERS AND HOMESEEKERS, very low rates via B. & O, first and second Tuesdays

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Canton Bridge Company Cannot Remove Property.

Cleveland, April 25.—Federal Judge Taylor Tuesday granted an injunction to restrain the Massillon Bridge Company from removing its property from the state. Attorney Hal De Ran, of Fremont, assisting former Attorney General Monnett, Monday filed an application for the injunction, alleging that the company was seeking to convey all its property beyond the court's jurisdiction.

Last week De Ran also asked that the Massillon company be adjudged bankrupt. He claims it is insolvent and unable to pay money judgments aggregating more than $30,000 obtained against it in Sandusky county.

REGULARS WILL GUARD THE CITY

Complaints That Militiamen are Lacking in Discipline.

FOOD SUPPLY IS ABUNDANT.

Railways Have Taken Seventy Thousand Persons from San Francisco to Points Along the Coast—Train Service is Being Resumed on Southern Pacific.

San Francisco, April 25.—(By Associated Press)—It is rumored that the state troops employed as guards in the city will be withdrawn and troops from the regular army will be assigned to that duty. Many complaints have been made against members of the militia, largely owing to their lack of discipline, and United States officers have recommended their withdrawal.

The Belt railroad is now in operation around nearly the whole water front, greatly facilitating the distribution of supplies. Train service has been resumed on the Southern Pacific to points south, the northern terminus being at Oakland.

The railroads have taken away thus far seventy thousand persons to other communities along the coast, materially reducing the enormous pressure of last week. It is no longer necessary to arbitrarily seize food supplies, all goods now taken being receipted for in due form. One contract made by the government calls for ten thousand pounds of fresh meat daily. There is more butter than the committee knows what to do with, and the supply of canned fish far exceeds the demand. There is a scarcity of ham and smoked meats, but of bread there is no end. However, this does not mean that relief shipments should cease, as it is possible that the real food scarcity will come in two or three weeks, when the first burst of enthusiasm wears away. It is possible that thousands will have to be fed all summer. All sorts of clothing, bedding and household linen is urgently needed.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Urges That Contributions be Sent to Ex-Mayor Phelan.

Washington, April 25.—(By Associated Press.)—The President, by proclamation, urges sending contributions to former Mayor James D. Phelan, chairman of the finance committee, instead of to the Red Cross society.

CHICAGO'S CONTRIBUTION.

Nearly Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars Raised.

Chicago, April 25.(—By Associaed Press).—The total relief fund for San Francisco from Chicago has reached $691,222.

For Thin, Poor Blood

You can trust a medicine tested 60 years! Sixty years of experience, think of that! Experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; the original Sarsaparilla; the strongest Sarsaparilla; the Sarsaparilla the doctors endorse for thin blood, weak nerves, general debility.

But even this grand old medicine cannot do its best work if the liver is inactive and the bowels constipated. For the best possible results, you should take laxative doses of Ayer's Pills while taking the Sarsaparilla The liver will quickly respond, and so will the bowels.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's HAIR VIGOR. AGUE CURE. CHERRY PECTORAL.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Heimann, of Chestnut street, a daughter.

The bonded indebtedness of the city of Alliance is nearly six hundred thousand dollars.

Additions to the San Francisco relief fund, Wednesday, were $10, subscribed by M D. Ratcliford.

The Trades and Labor Assembly will give a dance at Schworm's hall, Friday evening, April 27.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Lachapelle, of Cohoes, N. Y., twins, a boy and a girl. Mrs. Lachapelle was formerly Miss Mima Clark, of this city.

William Holcomb, aged 102, fell off the door step at Ravenna, broke his collarbone and was seriously injured. He is Portage county's oldest resident and has lived in Ravenna since 1820.

Mrs S. Krider, of West Main street, has returned from Columbus, where she spent the winter. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. L A. Croy, who will remain in Massillon for a few weeks.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Chapman, of Oak Park, Ill., a daughter. Mrs. Chapman was before her marriage Miss Minnie Taggart, and is a daughter of I. M. Taggart, of Massillon.

The body of Mrs Emeline Masters, which was placed in the Massillon cemetery receiving vault on February 22, will be taken to the Stanwood cemetery Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for burial.

Mrs. Willard Gove has received letters from her two sisters, who were in San Francisco when the earthquake occurred. They barely escaped with their lives and a few belongings crowded into suit cases.

Miss Leavitt, of the public library, was relieved to hear from San Francisco Monday morning, that her brother and his family are uninjured, although most of their possessions have been burned.

A. J. Paul has purchased from S. Burd the building lot at the southwest corner of Prospect and Cherry streets and will erect a handsome residence. The lot is a part of the Mong estate and includes a house on the corner.

Mrs. Henry Hoffman, of Mt. Eaton, is slowly recovering from burns received last Friday when she started a fire with coal oil. Mrs. Hoffman saved her life by running to a spring in the yard and throwing herself into the water.

Miss Frances Mostade, of East Greenville, and William L. Knobloch, of Massillon, were married by Justice Arthur N. Kaley at 5:45 Tuesday evening. The groom is employed by Graber Brothers. The newly married pair will live in Massillon.

Mr. and C. L McLain, who have been spending the winter in California, returned to Massillon Wednesday.. They were on their way home when the earthquake occurred. At Colorado Springs, Col., they were told that a light shock had been experienced there.

To assist in relieving the distressing conditions in California, the B. & O. railroad will transport free of charge, from all its stations to Chicago, clothing, bedding, provisions and medicines, when properly marked and consigned to any authorized relief committee in San Francisco and adjacent points.

An official report from Washington late Monday evening assured Massillon relatives of the safety of John R Dunn, of San Francisco, formerly of this city. Mr. Dunn occupies a position in the immigration bureau. He was married last January and with his wife occupied a furnished apartment in the residence district destroyed by fire.

Dr. A. Per Lee Pease, who returned to Massillon Sunday morning after a five weeks' trip to London, reports a rather rough passage home on the steamer Minneapolis of the Atlantic Transport line. The first news which the passengers received of the disaster at San Francisco was brought to them by the pilot who boarded the steamer Saturday morning.

The Ohio section of the national weather bulletin for the week ending April 23 is as follows: Freezing temperature occurred over most of the state on two mornings, but the average for the week was slightly above the normal. Fair weather prevailed, except light scattered showers during the last of the week. The sunshine was above the normal.

The board of managers of the Aunt Hannah bed at the Mt. Airy hospital have decided to postpone the minstrel performance which was to have been given in May until some time in September. In the meantime everything possible will be done to keep up payments, formerly provided by the recently expired endowment, in order that the bed may be available for use by the city.

The brick house at the corner of Prospect and Thorn streets, which is now being torn down by A. H. Coleman, to make room for a fine residence, was the first residence to be built in Prospect street. It was built in 1838 by William Coleman, grand father of the present owner. The late Joseph Coleman and the late John Coleman assisted in its construction and they, then boys, mixed the mortar. The old buiding was one of Massillon's landmarks. The new residence will be occupied by A. H. Coleman and family.

The funeral of Elmer Johnson took place at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from the residence of John Allen, 49 North street, the Rev. J Easton, pastor of the A M. E. Zion church, assisted by the Rev. E Brown, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church officiating. The Barbers' Union, of which the deceased was a member, attended the funeral in a body. The pallbearers were F. B Harper, J H Hood, J J. Johnston, J. C. Robinson and Harry Johnson. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

After operating their mines for thirty years the Big Vein Coal Company has decided to abandon its Salineville mine, and orders have been received to begin the removal of all the pumps, tracks and electrical machinery and to have them in readiness for shipment to another point. At least a hundred miners were employed by this company and it was operated more steadily than any other in the field. The company still owns 3 500 acres of valuable coal land in the vicinity of Salineville, and it is rumored that another shaft will be sunk a few miles northeast of the city.—Alliance Review.

The Massillon lodge of Elks had charge of the funeral of Earl W. Busby, held at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning at the residence, 78 North street. The Rev. R. R. Bigger, pastor of the Presbyterian church, officiated, and made a few brief remarks. A quartette including Miss Amelia Mathews, Miss Laura Kessler, Charles Wagner and C. L. Cronebaugh, sang two hymns. The Elks' lodge and other friends sent many beautiful flowers; the casket was covered with them and many others stood about the rooms. The pall bearers were the associates of the late Mr. Busby in the office of the American Book Company at Cleveland.

OBITUARY.

CLARENCE ANDREW PUTMAN.

Clarence Andrew Putman, son of the late Dr. W. C. Putman and Catharine Putman, was born at Justus, Stark county, O., May 13, 1881 When about 17 years of age he went to Cleveland, from which place he enlisted and served one year in Cuba during the war with Spain. He returned with his command, but soon re-enlisted and went to the Phillipines, where he served his country for three years. Broken in health by hard service and disease, he returned home, but so firmly had disease taken hold upon him that medical skill could do no more than afford temporary relief, and on the 19th of the present month he died in the hospital of the soldier's home at Sandusky, O, aged 24 years, 11 months and 6 days. His mother reached his bedside from Seattle, Wash., a few hours after he breathed his last, having been delayed several hours on her way by a wreck in Montana. His body was brought to Justus, to the home of his cousin, Mrs S E Hoffman. The funeral services were held in the U B. church, and his burial was by the side of his father in the Center cemetery. He was the only child of his parents, and by his death his mother is left lonely indeed Funeral services were conducted by the Rev J M. Poulton.

DIED IN SEATTLE.

Mrs. Charles Easley, of Canal Fulton, Victim of Pneumonia.

Canal Fulton, April 25.—The sad news of the death at Seattle, Wash., of Mrs. Charles Easley, an old and respected citizen of Fulton, was received on Monday by her daughter, Mrs. Sadie Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Easley were spending the winter at the home of their son, James Easley, at Seattle, and intended returning shortly to this place and occupy the home recently purchased of E. E. Porter in East High street.

Mrs. Easley contracted pneumonia a few weeks ago and died on Sunday at the age of 72 years. Her husband, five daughters and two sons survive her. The body is expected to arrive here on Saturday.

RUN FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Moving Picture Co. Forced to Postpone Exhibition.

Plans for taking a picture of the Massillon fire fighting equipment while making an exhibition run to a fire could not be carried out Wednesday afternoon, owing to the fact that Manager Shields, of the moving picture concern, which is to give a show for the benefit of the firemen's relief fund, could not secure enough films for the purpose. A message was received from Chicago to the effect that all available films had been sent to San Francisco. The exhibition will be given Friday without fail. Mr. Shields said that the weather conditions were hardly propitious for taking a good picture Wednesday afternoon anyway.

B. & O. and Electric Line rates are now about the same. The saving of time gives the steam line the advantage.

NEARBY TOWNS.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, April 25.—The concert given by the ladies' choir Monday evening was well attended. An excellent programme of songs and music was rendered and all enjoyed a pleasant evening.

"The Heroic Dutchman," the comedy played at the school hall Friday and Saturday evening, was a great success. The hall was crowded both nights and all went away well pleased with the performance. The Dalton orchestra furnished the music. The company will play at Dalton on Saturday, April 27.

W. W. Graybill, of Strasburg, visited at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Graybill, last week.

A number of our young men left town Monday in quest of work.

John Jones, who has been very low with lung fever, is improving, but is not yet out of danger.

The North Lawrence Sluggers met defeat at the hands of the East Greenville Bunnies here, Saturday. Score was 7 and 5.

W. J. Jones, of this town, has been given a tryout with East Liverpool and left for that place Monday.

W. D. Jones, of Massillon, visited relatives here Sunday.

James Boyd and Miss May Belle Zupp were quietly married here last Tuesday, April 16,

NEWMAN.

Newman, April 25.—Mr. and Mrs. John Rummins spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. William Jones, at Massillon.

Thomas J. Morgan represented Youngstown Hill precinct at the Republican county committee meeting at Canton Saturday.

Mrs. Jacob Sibila and sister, Jennie Thorn, from Canal Fulton, visited Mrs. Mary C. Weidner last Sunday.

The entertainment given in No. 4 school house last Saturday evening was well attended and a pronounced success.

The local choir rendered the cantata, "Prince of Judah," in the Massillon Baptist church last Thursday evening for the benefit of the church organ fund. The receipts amounted to $35, for which the Massillon people showed their appreciation by banqueting the entire choir immediately after the exercises.

George W. Richards is on the sick list from the effects of a severe cold which settled on the lungs.

Miss Mary Williams and Mrs. Mary Redman, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with their Newman friends.

Dr. R. H. Ralston and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Ralston, of Cleveland, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston, and made short calls with Newman friends.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McInnes, a son. This makes a family of six boys and, Tom says, all Republicans.

The funeral of the late William Endinger was held from the residence of his mother Monday afternoon. Services were conducted by the Rev. T. C. Peterson, of Massillon, in our local church. Interment in the Newman cemetery. The pall bearers were David C. Weidman, August Eckert, Howard Shish, James A. C. Miller, John Gainer, and Sidney A. Preece. The Newman quartette rendered some fine selections.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rummins and son, William Rummins, were called to Saginaw, Mich., by the death of a nephew, David Rummins.

Charles King, of Canal Fulton, and Miss Elizabeth Peters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Peters, were united in the bonds of matrimony at the German Catholic church, on Tuesday morning.

The Rev. T. C. Peterson, of the Massillon Baptist church, will preach at Newman Sunday at 2 o'clock, the third of a series of sermons on the "Parable of the Seas." Subject, "The Washing of the Ship; or, Character Building."

James and Joseph Ralston have decided to go to Chicago, where their sister, Miss Elizabeth Ralston, has secured employment for both of them. They leave on Wednesday of this week. On Tuesday evening before their departure the choir, of which Joseph is a prominent member, and the many Newman friends of both of them, gathered at the Ralston home and had a farewell party in their honor. Vocal and instrumental music and games furnished the amusement to the pleasure of all present. A bountiful repast was served and all expressed the desire that the boys would soon again be residents of Newman.

W. G. Hipp, manager of the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company, is making a tour in the interests of his company by securing markets for their products.

Theophilus Jenkins, of Akron, and his sister, Via Jenkins, of Massillon, spent a pleasant Sunday at their old Newman home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sadler spent Sunday with Massillon friends.

MT. EATON.

Mt. Eaton, April 26.—Many citizens of our village and vicinity, and the acquaintances and friends from other places, were pained to learn that Dr. D. B. Wise, of Mt. Eaton, O., had suddenly passed from earth into the great beyond. For some time he had felt symptoms of neuralgia, which at times caused severe pains in the region of the heart, which eventually caused an unnatural action of that organ, and grave fears were entertained by his wife and other relatives for his recovery, yet he himself remained cheerful and often spoke in a philosophical manner about his exit from this world, that "it was a release from pain and all for the best."

He passed away after severe suffering of only twenty-five minutes, on Monday forenoon, April 16, 1906. The funeral services were conducted at the house, the place of his residence and home since his marriage. Mr. Meese, of Wilmot, was engaged as the funeral director. The Rev. Elias P. Wise, of East Liverpool, O., of the Christian denomination, a cousin of the deceased, delivered the oration, his text being, "For me to live is Christ, to die is gain" All present were deeply impressed with the pathos and exquisiteness of language in which he handled his subject. His choice sentences were delicately and appropriately worded, which accorded well with the selections of the male quartette, which sang softly, "Nearer, My God to Thee," and also "There's a Home for You and Me, Friend," J. H. Harrold rendering the solo, Messrs. Mumaw and Fred accompanying. Another selection, "We're Wandering Down," was sung. Miss Clara Mumaw furnished piano accompaniment. The minister dwelt particularly upon the honesty and integrity of the departed, that the honest purposes of his life and work were the true characteristics which were innate and were interwoven in his very being, and that we often overlook the genuine life-work of our fellow beings, and sometimes failed to consider how much we owe to a physician who is called frequently to assist in our distress and body afflictions, exposing himself to the storm to alleviate our suffering.

Dr. Wise came to Mt. Eaton in the month of June, 1876, and began the practice of medicine, having previously graduated from the Cleveland Medical College. He was a brother-in law of the late Dr. Pomerene, of Berlin, Holmes county, O., and an uncle of Dr. Pomerene, of Coshocton, O, and Attorney Atlee Pomerene, of Canton.

Dr. Daniel B. Wise was born near Berlin, Holmes county, O., July 8, 1849, was married to Miss Lucinda Scott, of near Marysville, Wayne county, O, in the spring of 1882, taking up their abode in the residence he had provided for his bride, on the 18th of April, 1883, where they spent their married life of twenty-four years.

Their two children preceded the doctor to the unseen world a few short years ago, an infant son, whose brief existence was as an evanescent dream, and like a flower bloomed to light the home and in its purity vanished—leaving its sweet impress upon the heart; and then so soon the opening bloom, the cherished rose of the household, Macie Wise, the lovely daughter, in her 16th year, a graduate of the high school, an accomplished player on the piano for one of her tender years, was summoned by the relentless hand of the "Silent Monarch" to whisper farewell, and with tranquil, reposeful resignation looked upon the faces of her weeping weeping parents, and in her sweetness and bloom of youthful beauty smiled upon them her last adieu. Hope seemed to place her gentle hand upon her placid brow, portraying more than a pencil touch—"We'll meet again, again, dear ones, we'll truly live again!"—where celestial flowers bloom in the home above, "the sweet, sweet home of love."

The purity of her character, her chaste sentiments her prudent manners and politeness were particularly marked and observed by all who knew her. No rudeness nor loudness belonged to her modest and sweet bearing, she was a model for others, and yet unassuming in all she accomplished; but the affection of parents and the anxious solicitude of many friends could not retain her in her loveliness, "she was fitted for the skies." And now the father and husband has "wrapped the drapery of his couch about him," and rests beside her in the tomb; and while they peacefully sleep the mother and widow deeply mourns their departure. A sense of loneliness which no language can describe creeps over her as she meditates upon the once sweet and happy past. The only comfort in this great sorrow we can offer is to look above and behold, through tears, the silver lining to the sombre cloud which now so heavily lowers, and with a trusting heart believe that "all is well," and to bear in mind here yet are friends true and tried, remembering that "friendship hath a power to soothe affliction in her darkest hour." M. T. C.S.

FROM SANTA ROSA.

Mrs. A. A Lamont Sends Letter to Massillon Relatives.

Massillon relatives received a letter Wednesday morning from Mrs. A A. Lamont, of Santa Rosa, Cal, a sister of Jacob and Adam Sibila, and of the late Frank and Henry Sibila, of Massillon. The letter was dated April 19. Mrs. Lamont writes in part:

"We had a dreadful earthquake on the 18th at five o'clock in the morning. It ruined all of our business and part of our lovely town. Our poor dead are under the ruins. We lost everything we had but our little home, and that stood the shock very well indeed. We lost our fruit and our dishes, but we ourselves are all well. Frank is still in the hospital and Clarence is in the city. Mr. Lamont and Charles are going down in the morning to look them up if they do not come up this evening. We cannot hear from the city, as San Francisco is nearly all in ruins We were not allowed to go from one place to another until they established martial law. We all live in the yard. Every chimney in the town is ruined and we are afraid to have fires, so we must do without much cooking."

The Clarence referred to by Mrs. Lamont is her nephew, Clarence Sibila, a son of Mrs. Elizabeth Sibila, of East Oak street. He was working in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake but has been heard from by his mother. Frank is Frank Lamont. Mrs. Lamont's son, formerly of Massillon.

LOS ANGELES and return, very low by B. & O. On sale April 24 to May 4.

Dr. C. D. Smith, V. S.,

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, treats diseases of all domesticated animals, and Dentistry.

Office, East Livery Barn,

15 and 17 Canal St, Massillon, O.

Both phones 77.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It does not contain an atom of phosphate acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid) substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

BASE BALL GOODS

A complete assortment—Our prices low

Climax Wall Paper Cleaner, 10c a can, 3 cans for 25c

Rider & Snyder,

DRUGGISTS, 12 E. Main St.

The "M" Waists are the Best for Children. Try them.

THE Bee Hive

"Pony" Stockings for Boys and Girls Stand Hard Wear.

Two New Lots of

Pretty Light Madras.

Domestic Section.

A very fine quality of light weight wide Madras in the prettiest patterns we ever saw—no attempt at description can do them justice, for they are really the daintiest and most desirable designs it has ever been our pleasure to show. Especially adapted to the making of Shirt Waists and Men's Shirts, for it is sure to launder nicely. Special purchase of only 500 yards, and easily worth 25c, but we are going to sell them at **18c**

The other line is slightly heavier and is corded, and is perhaps just a little better for Men's Shirts. The patterns are so attractive that you'll enthuse over them on sight. Fully one yard wide and worth 20c, special price **15c**

In the East Show Window, see those Fancy Silks in plaids, checks, stripes and plain colors—values up to 75c. **50c**

36 inch Wide Black Taffeta, best ever offered for the money **98c**

"Clifton Boud" Suiting—a 25 inch guaranteed taffeta **$1.25**

Moulton WIRELESS UMBRELLAS

Have you ever thrown aside a good umbrella just because the wire at the top broke?

Perhaps you expected to fix it or get it fixed, and then forgot about it. Then the next time you raised it the ribs punched through the covering, ruining it for good.

Here's something new and we're sure it's a good idea for it's so substantial — **"The Moulton Wireless Umbrella."** No wire to break—each rib has a socket of its own and can't get away. If one rib breaks it doesn't affect the rest, and it can be replaced with a new one very easily.

The cost is no more than for ordinary Umbrellas—we have them in three grades—try one. **$1.25, $1.50 and $3.00.**

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OVER THE HOT SANDS.

Sirdar of Egypt Will Speed This Auto on the Sudan.

As the result of extensive experiments in the use of an automobile on the desert a novel car has just been completed for the use of the sirdar of Egypt, who will use it on the vast sandy stretches of the Sudan.

The wheels, says the Motor World, are entirely inclosed by light metal side plates, leaving nothing but the broad, solid rubber tires exposed, and it is thought that the latter will remove the difficulty of getting over the surface of the loose, shifting sand without becoming imbedded so deeply as to impede progress. To prevent the fine grit working into any part of the mechanism the entire underbody is protected by an ingeniously devised apron.

Either kerosene or gasoline suits the engine equally well, and owing to the character of the country to be traversed provision has specially been made for a three days' supply of cooling and drinking water as well as fuel The change speed gear gives a range from three to twenty miles an hour. The car will in addition haul a two wheel trailer very similar to a gun carriage, upon which will be mounted a dynamo and searchlight, to be run from the car engine This will be used for night observations in the desert. Without the searchlight carriage the weight of the car is close to 5,000 pounds.

NEW FIGHTING SHIP.

Zalinsky Thinks His Invention Will Revolutionize Navies.

Captain Zalinsky recently returned from Europe, bringing a model of a new type of warship which he says will revolutionize the form of sea fighters. The extreme beam is located about 100 feet from the bow, in defiance of the rules of marine architecture. There is a propeller under the knee at either end of the greatest beam and a third screw at the regulation place at the stern.

Captain Zalinsky claims that his plan does away with the necessity for a protective belt of armor, saying that by filling tanks with water he can submerge the hull until only three feet of the warship's rail is above water.

The rail is seven feet high, according to plans, and looks like a chicken fence of wire. Two funnels are shown, one well forward and the other well aft. The funnels are "protected," the inventor said, by turrets and guns. A huge turret is fitted up amidships.

All vessels now wabble and corkscrew through the water, Captain Zalinsky declared. His model was so arranged, he added, that the forward screws lifted the hull and made wabbling impossible.

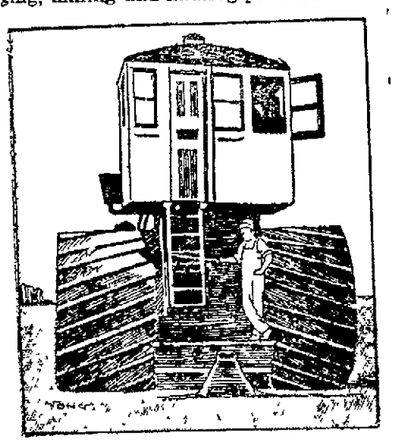
"My warship will establish the supremacy of any country that adopts it," said the inventor.—New York Mail and Express.

Asphaltine.

A substance called asphaltine and composed of a mixture of tar and iron slag is being successfully used on the streets of London and Stuttgart and is said to be superior to any now in use in the construction of pavements. It is described as being so elastic, tough and durable as to resist almost completely both grinding and crushing. Although the best tar is used, the cost is comparatively low. Bad weather during the construction of asphaltine streets is said to have no effect on their durability. Some forty streets have thus far been paved with this new material in London. In spite of the very heavy traffic on these streets they do not show the least wear. The paving also looks well, presenting the appearance of mosaic marble

Giant Traction Engine.

California is becoming the home of the giant traction engine. The monster shown in the accompanying illustration was manufactured in San Leandro. It is fifteen feet wide from outer edge to outer edge of its wheels, and it is seventeen feet high. It is of 120 ton horsepower, which is only five tons less than the largest in the world These colossal tractors are used in California in logging, mining and hauling products from



A CALIFORNIA MONSTER.

the deserts. Regions formerly inaccessible are penetrated by them, and the materials taken therefrom are brought through woods and mountain paths and desert sands to enrich the commerce of the Pacific coast.

The tractors are succeeding the mule train on the desert because they are less dependent upon water and because of their greater hauling capacity.—Technical World.

Paper Saucepans.

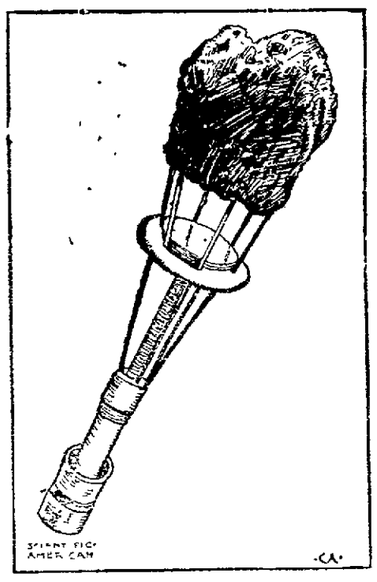
Paper saucepans belonged to the equipment of the Japanese soldier in Manchuria. Compressed paper pulp is impregnated with certain salts and molded into the form of pans, which, because of their lightness, are most portable. They stand the fire well, provided they are well filled with liquid. They have been adopted by the German army and have been introduced into Antwerp.

CARRIAGE WASHER.

Novel Combination of Sponge and Spraying Nozzle.

The apparatus shown herewith is designed for the purpose of holding a sponge to be used in washing a carriage, window or any other object. It consists of a spraying nozzle encircled by a band of soft rubber.

This nozzle is mounted upon the end of a pipe which is adapted to connect to a hose pipe by means of an ordinary



WASHING APPARATUS.

coupling. This pipe has mounted upon it a slidable threaded collar, having on its upper edge three lugs. Wires bent in the shape of a letter V pass through the lugs and also through holes in the sprayer disk above These wires are hooked on their upper ends so as to engage the sponge, as shown. By sliding the collar along the pipe to the right the sponge holding wires are made to approach more closely together and thus pinch the sponge tightly at the same time as they draw it against the spraying nozzle. A suitable threaded cap locks the collar and thus holds the wires and sponge in this position. The water squirting through the sponge keeps it clean, and there is always fresh water throughout it.

The apparatus can be mounted on a long handle for use in washing windows, or if so desired the sponge can be removed entirely and the apparatus used as a sprayer. The rubber band around the spraying nozzle protects any varnished surfaces that the sprayer may touch. This apparatus, as is apparent to all, will be found extremely useful in the household and stable.

SULPHUR MINING SCHEME.

Substance Melted and Brought Up In Fused State.

An interesting example of the manner in which an improved technical process may change the entire current of an important industry is seen in the development of the Louisiana sulphur deposits. It has long been known that extensive deposits of sulphur existed beneath a layer of difficult quicksand. But the cost of reaching the strata, either by freezing or by sinking metallic lined shafts, appeared prohibitory. A new plan, recently put in operation, has been most successful.

This process consists in melting the sulphur in place by forcing superheated water down through pipes, the fused sulphur being brought to the surface in a liquid state. As sulphur melts at about 240 degrees F., the temperature is easily attained in an ordinary steam boiler, and the hot water is sent down through pipes ten inches in diameter to a depth of about 450 feet. By providing a second tube within the main pipe the liquid sulphur may be drawn up, and as its specific gravity is about double that of water it is correspondingly balanced by the column of descending water, the balance of the lift being effected by compressed air.

At the present time more than 1,000 tons of sulphur are thus being taken out per day, or about 350,000 tons per year.—Forum.

A Clock Made of Slate.

A slate quarryman living at Delta, Pa., has made a clock out of slate. The varieties he used include peach bottom blue slate and the red, green and purple slate of Vermont. About 164 separate pieces of this material were used in the construction and are held together by twenty-three dozen small metal screws. Many of the slate sheets are as thin as paper, and scores were broken before the timepiece was finished after eight months' work. The clock is four feet high, two feet wide and one foot deep. It has a cathedral gong and is lighted by nine incandescent bulbs.—Jewelers' Circular.

An Underground Hospital.

According to the law of Pennsylvania, owners of anthracite mines are compelled to equip and maintain emergency hospitals underground that miners injured in pursuit of their business may receive immediate aid. A hospital in the Bellevue colliery that complies with the law is built in a substantial manner. It is electrically lighted and furnished with table, chairs, stretchers and all things that may be of use in case of accidents. This structure was walled between the roof and floor and located about 200 feet from the bottom of the shaft.—Mines and Minerals.

Paper From Cottonseed Hulls.

Owners of several paper mills in the north are examining with interest some pulp that has been made from the hulls of cotton seed. They are trying to determine whether it will be practicable to make paper out of cottonseed hulls in competition with mills that make paper out of wood pulp. If it can be done it will start a great industry in the south.

THE TELEGRAPHONE.

Latest Marvel of Science Records Voice on Wire.

It seems that the one great objection to the use of the telephone as a medium of business communication—its irresponsibility—is about to be overcome by a recently perfected invention known as the telegraphone, says the Philadelphia North American. The inventor of this remarkable machine, Vlademer Poulsen, a native of Denmark, found a way to store up the human voice for an indefinite number of years on an ordinary piano wire of extreme fineness.

It is done by local magnetism and without any other agency than that of electro magnetism. One inch of the wire will hold Smith's voice, the next inch will record Jones' words, and so on indefinitely. The records will remain and will talk themselves off again whenever it is desired or until they are wiped out with a magnet. You may wipe out one voice without interfering with the others, and when you talk into the machine where another conversation has been recorded the first conversation is obliterated and the second one is caught.

The machine is about the size of an ordinary gramophone. There are two miles of piano wire on two large spools which are propelled by an electric motor connected with an incandescent light cup. There is never any necessity of winding up the machine. It is controlled by three buttons, which drive it forward, backward or stop it at a touch. The machine may be any distance from the controlling keys, so that the slight whir of the flying spools need not be heard.

When you receive a telephone call or call up some one yourself, desiring to have an indisputable witness to what is said, you merely press the button, which sends the telegraphone forward, and when the conversation is finished you press the stop button

Then you reverse the machine, and the conversation is repeated to you backward, every word being reversed, so that it sounds like gibberish. Arriving at the starting point, the telegraphone is sent forward again, and the entire conversation is given exactly as it was over the telephone and oftentimes with even greater distinctness.

CURE FOR GRAVES' DISEASE.

Wonderful Effects of Serum From Diseased Thyroid Glands.

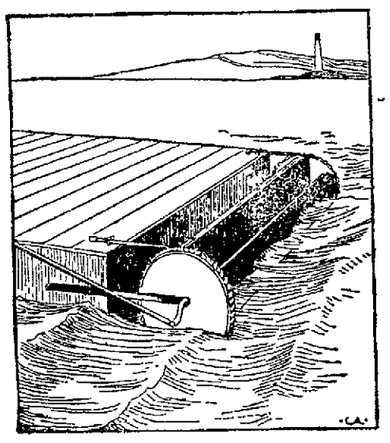
A serum has been discovered by Dr. S. P. Beebe of the Cornell Medical school for the cure of exophthalmic goitre, or Graves' disease, says the New York Tribune. This complaint has heretofore been considered practically incurable except by operation. Graves' disease is a peculiar affection characterized by a number of rare symptoms, among which are bulging of the eyeballs and enlargement of the thyroid gland in front of the neck.

The disease is caused by a superfluous secretion of the hyperthrophied gland of too much of its regular fluid or else owing to its diseased condition makes some poison which infects the body and leads to death. The new serum is made from human thyroid glands so diseased. Five cures have already been effected by it. A permanent cure, it is said, can be accomplished in two weeks, in which time the patient receives a hypodermic injection of about twenty drops of the serum every other day.

Power From the Waves.

Perpetual motion secured by harnessing the waves of the ocean is the scheme of Carl A. Sahlberg, inventor of the wave motor herewith shown.

It consists principally of a pier with a paddle wheel at the end. It is the duty of the waves to beat against this pad-



WAVE MOTOR.

dle wheel and make it paddle. In order to prevent the waves from shirking that duty the inventor has fixed the paddle wheel on sliding supports so that it can be raised or lowered to meet any whim of the tide. The pier can also be turned in any direction so that the waves cannot successfully execute a flank movement on the paddle wheel and by such a simple subterfuge escape "perpetrating" perpetual motion.

"When one has motion one can transform that to electricity, heat and light in the regular way," says the inventor. "The invention can probably also be attached to ships and put to useful account. It is unnecessary to call attention to the great importance of such an invention that makes it possible for mankind to take into service the millions of horsepower buried in the waves of the ocean."

Bubble Cure.

Dr. Cordier, a French scientist, has invented an appliance for the cure of neuralgia and rheumatism. It takes the shape of a gigantic hypodermic syringe and injects air beneath the skin of the sufferer. A bubble of air is formed under the skin, and when kneaded along the painful part gives immediate relief.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Home of Swamp-Root.

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In April and May

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Louisville
St. Paul
In May

Boston
In June

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In July

For information about excursion fares and particulars about Pennsylvania Lines passenger service, consult

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LOTS FOR SALE!!

A few lots on Georgs and Johnson streets off Richville avenue, your choice at **$200.**

A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.

One lot on Clay alley **$300.**

JAMES R. DUNN,

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THOMAS BURD, Agent.

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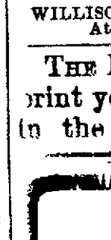
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.



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Tickets reading over L.S. & M.S. Ry. will be accepted on this Company's Steamers without extra charge.

Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls every Saturday Night, also Buffalo to Cleveland.

Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, G. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio

Legal Notice.

Isabella V. Alspach, whose last place of residence was Los Angeles, California, will take notice that on the 12th day of March, 1906, David H. Alspach filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark County, Ohio, being Cause No. 17,508, praying for a divorce from the said Isabella V. Alspach on the ground of willful absence, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after the first day of May, 1906.

DAVID H. ALSPACH.

WILLISON & DAY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "LIFE SAVERS" to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. **$1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL. Sold by druggists.** DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by The Baltzly Co., 12 S. Erie St.

CRYSTAL RIDGE POULTRY FARM

Now our new plant is all completed and everything is in operation and now ready to supply you with the best strain of Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons in the land, and the S. C. Brown Leghorns. Our stock is all standard bred Our breeding pens score from 87 to 92½ points. We also have a fine lot of Cockerels and Pullets on hand for sale. We guarantee every order to give satisfaction

Eggs for hatching at $2.00 a setting.

Everybody is cordially invited to call and see us. Address.

J. J. BOWERS, Massillon, Stark County, Ohio

Telephone, Farmers 4 on 691

This is the largest Poultry Farm in the county, heated with hot water, lighted by electricity. Capacity, 2,000 young chickens

DR. KUTCHIN

EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life Now they see and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz., he carefully notes the symtoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records for his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child, do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few! After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession, has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea, **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches,

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay, **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never failing method. **Free Examination of the Urine.**—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C O D. to any part of the United States Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

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ORRVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, MAY 8.

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

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To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Every day's pasturing of the meadow in the spring will lower the hay product.

A man can test all his seed corn in a box forty inches square, or he can test it in a forty acre field. He will test it anyhow.

Cheap candies of all kinds are the product of glucose, a degraded saccharine conversion of the starch obtained from corn.

When you have taken 200 bushels of potatoes from your land you have removed two bushels of potash, one of the most valuable of plant foods.

The oil cooled gasoline engine of standard and accepted makes is one of the cheapest, most reliable and most satisfactory forms of motor power to be had on the farm.

A number of farmers' and line elevators lost money the past winter because of having badly matured corn spoil on their hands between time of purchase and shipment to destination. One concern we know lost about $1,200 in this manner.

A lady of our acquaintance who is very fond of poultry cleared up $50 in one season from the sale of eggs and birds from a small flock of Seabright bantams. A two line advertisement in a leading poultry journal brought orders from Maine to California.

Bees, orchard, small fruits and poultry make a very satisfactory combination for the one who does not wish to go into agricultural pursuits on a large scale, yet who desires to obtain generous returns in cash and satisfaction from a moderate investment of time and effort.

Don't get it into your head that you have to have a mixture of all kinds of chickens on the farm in order to get a lot of eggs. You would not think of having a mixture of all kinds of cattle or hogs. The one is just as reasonable as the other. It is feed more than breed that makes the hens lay.

Many structures of antiquity testify most forcibly to the durability of concrete. That used in the construction of the pyramids of Egypt seems to have so hardened with age as to resist the penetration of stone drills. Natural stone, on the other hand, tends to disintegrate with the passing of the centuries.

A western legislator has introduced a bill making twenty-four ounces the standard weight of a dozen eggs and fixing this as a selling basis rather than by the dozen, a system or practice which has come down from generations past. It must be admitted that the method proposed is the only really fair and honest method of buying and selling.

The large quantities of canned corn in stock at many of the Iowa canneries on March 1 would seem to indicate that the business has been considerably overworked. With scores of factories putting up all the way from 500,000 to 8,000,000 cans last season it is readily seen that the consumption would have to be on a very large scale to at all keep pace with the supply.

A commendable and necessary economy practiced early in life quite often develops through a strengthening and crystallizing of the habit into an entirely unnecessary and most disagreeable parsimony. And one of the most hopeless features of such a situation is that the one on whom such a habit has grown is the one who is usually most oblivious of its presence.

Many a professional and business man cooped up for long hours in office or store will find a most enjoyable relaxation and relief for his tired brain and overwrought nerves in the care of a little garden patch of flowers and vegetables. This will not only provide needed bodily recreation, but will tend to minister to his spiritual needs, which find scant consideration in the monotonous grind of his business life; will put him in close touch with nature and reopen avenues to a new and interesting realm of life.

In the hurry of spring work and the campaign of yard and house cleaning it is well not to forget the cellar. Being in a sense out of sight, it is likely to be overlooked, yet it is safe to say that next to the water supply the health of the family in many cases depends upon the degree of sanitation to be found in the cellar. Numerous cases of malignant diseases, such as typhoid fever and diphtheria, are directly traceable to piles of decaying vegetables to be found in the cellar or to pools of stagnant and filthy water. In the latter case the only remedy is the putting in of a tile drain. Under no circumstances should the cellar be neglected because it does not occupy an exalted position in the household economy.

A gardener at Albion, Mich., has seventeen acres in horseradish this year. He will be justified in looking for a strong yield.

A product extracted from kernels of corn is found to furnish a very acceptable substitute for the ordinary sticking on postage stamps.

With two wet seasons it would not be strange if the present season should be one when it will pay to see about conserving moisture for the crops.

The record price for winter apples covering a period of a number of years past was that of $7 per barrel paid for Kings and Spies at New York on April 1 for export shipment.

The Massachusetts Fruit Growers' association at its last meeting passed a resolution favoring the naming of the third Tuesday in October in each year as national apple day.

Where possible the flock of hens kept in confinement should be provided with an abundant supply of milk and green food, such as lawn cuttings, in addition to the regular grain ration. This will go a long way toward compensating for lack of freedom.

Farmers' bulletin No. 239 on the corrosion of iron wire states that the life of a steel nail is six years, of iron forty years; that of iron wire twenty to thirty years, while that of steel is six to ten. On the basis of these figures iron products are more economical than steel at twice the price.

The French astronomer, Camille Flammarion, has recently made extensive experiments with a view to ascertaining the influence of lunar radiation upon plants from seeds sown in different phases of the moon. His findings were entirely inconclusive and go a long way toward dissipating a superstition that has obtained a very strong hold on the minds of a good many people.

The export trade of butter has shown a remarkable increase in the past two years. In 1904 the total shipments abroad were 13,880,287 pounds, during the last half of 1905 they were 13,521,116 pounds, while for the first month of 1906 the export of butter was 5,256,287 pounds. If the shipments for the rest of the year continue on a corresponding scale the showing will be a most remarkable one.

Every flock of chickens kept in confinement during either winter or summer should be provided with a dusting box, which should be of ample size and contain, besides dry dust or loose earth, half a peck of wood ashes and a couple of pounds of flour sulphur. This will be found a great assistance in keeping the poultry free from vermin and is an aid that they will be very quick to take advantage of.

In view of the very general protest which has been raised by farmers' cooperative grain companies against the general principle of rebates and discriminations, it seems a little strange to note the complaint of some of the stockholders in a western company of this character because they were not allowed a better price for selling 5,000 bushels of grain than their fellow members, who furnished but 500 bushels.

The little turkey is more sensitive and tender and requires greater care than the chick up to six weeks of age, but after this time the condition seems to be reversed. During this early period the little turkeys should be provided with clean, dry quarters and plenty of cooked food, which may be of varied kinds. A close watch should be kept for lice and mites, which are among their worst enemies during the six weeks' period.

A recent bulletin issued by the state agricultural commissioner of New York states that 20,000 farms are for sale in the state, while facilities exist for the employment of 50,000 additional agricultural laborers. Most of the farms mentioned are supplied with good buildings and fencing, have wood and water for farm purposes, have fruit trees upon them and possess a soil that can be made very productive with proper cultivation.

While the clipping of horses may be done so early in the season as to amount to practical cruelty, yet when done at a somewhat later time it has its distinct advantages. A large teaming corporation in Chicago made a test with 500 horses, of which number one half were clipped and the other half left to shed their winter coats in the natural way. Of those that were clipped not one lost a feed or a day out of the harness, while of the number that were not so treated 153 were afflicted with spring coughs and pneumonia. The experiment was conducted on so large a scale as to furnish conclusive evidence of the value of clipping.

In pruning the orchard it is better to err on the side of moderate rather than excessive cutting. Limbs which rub or extend diagonally across the general direction of the other limbs, as well as root and trunk sprouts and shoots, should be cut out, and this work should be done from year to year, as occasion requires. Heavy pruning gives the tree a shock from which it does not always readily recover. Limbs larger than an inch in diameter should be painted or covered with a coating of grafting wax to exclude moisture and air and prevent the entrance of fungi. It is a general rule worth remembering that pruning when the tree is dormant tends to stimulate growth, while pruning when the leaves are out tends to check the growth and favors the development of fruit buds.

ORCHARD SPRAYING.

The writer's twenty-four acre orchard, which has recently come into bearing, will be sprayed for the first time this year. The work will be carried on under the supervision of the Iowa experiment station at Ames, and the orchard will be handled as an experimental tract, a portion of which will be left unsprayed with a view to serving as a check and demonstrating the advantage of commercial spraying. We hope to be in shape when the crop is harvested in the fall to present tabulated results. The estimates for the spraying materials needed for the three or four treatments are: Copper sulphate, 900 pounds; acetate of lead, 75 pounds; arsenate of soda, 30 pounds; paris green, 50 pounds. The second and third materials mentioned will be used in the manufacture of arsenate of lead. One spraying will be given just after the leaf buds break and before the blossoms open, a second just after the blossoms fall. For both of these paris green will be used, as its particles are heavy and more readily settle into the tube at the blossom end of the apple, where 80 per cent of the larvae of the codling moth feed before they enter the core. Two later sprayings will be given with the arsenate of lead, the first from fifteen to twenty days after the blossoms fall and the last between the middle of July and the first of August to prevent the attack of the late brood of codling moths. With each of the four sprayings mentioned the bordeaux mixture will be used for the purpose of guarding against the fungous diseases. This is made by dissolving one pound of copper sulphate in eleven gallons of water and adding an equal weight of stone lime. The arsenate of lead mentioned is sufficient for two sprayings of 2,650 gallons each, or a pound to fifty-seven gallons of water. The work will be done with a horsepower sprayer with a tank of 200 gallons capacity. The spraying is done with the wind, which reduces the danger to the operator from the poison spray to practically nothing. A jumper, overalls, pair of gauntlet gloves and broad brimmed oiled hat complete the outfit. Numerous instances have come under our notice during the past year in which sprayed orchards in localities where the practice was not common were the only ones to bear any marketable fruit. The time is at hand when, with the orchard as with every other line of agricultural work, it is realized that the best possible results are only obtainable through the application of the most scientific and practical methods.

GOING TO LAW.

Going to law for the purpose of getting even or securing what one may consider his legal rights seems to have as great fascination for a certain class of people as gambling or drink has for others. And in nine cases out of ten its effects in a moral as well as a financial way are just about as disastrous. There came under our notice the other day the case of a Kansas farmer who four years ago was worth $20,000. In some manner, not stated, six of his steers got mixed up in a bunch of a neighbor's cattle and were shipped to Kansas City. Our lawing friend followed the shipment to the stockyards and recovered three head. He then sued his neighbor for the other three, valued at $75, his claim being finally allowed. Later he brought suit against the railroad over which the shipment was made for $1,500. Although he has spent every cent of his fortune of $20,000, he still is not satisfied and is desirous of continuing the suit as a pauper and asks the state to pay the costs, a request which the judge having jurisdiction has very sensibly denied. We admit this is an extreme case, but in principle it is exactly typical of thousands of cases in which, for the sake of getting even and wreaking vengeance, men have sacrificed fortunes, good name, peace of mind and everything else that makes life worth living. If you have a grievance, by all means try to have the matter settled by arbitration. If this fails, be satisfied with the first decision of the court and quit, for you may rest assured that there will be lawyers at hand who will magnify the injustice which you have suffered merely for the sake of transferring the contents of your pocketbook to their own and who, moreover, will drop your case like a hot poker the minute your money is gone. Live at peace with your neighbors.

THE HABIT OF INDUSTRY.

There is probably no habit that can be inculcated in the boy and girl that will bring greater return or upon which in after life they will look back with a greater feeling of thankfulness than that of industry. It is admitted that the fixing of the habit requires much patience and thought on the part of the parents, who often realize that they can do this or that thing in much less time than would be required in giving necessary direction to the boy or girl, but if pains are taken it will generally prove effort well invested. It is surprising how early in life the children can be taught to help in the little things and even more surprising to note how willing they usually are to render such service as may be in their power. So taught they soon come to realize that the home circle is a little democracy in which each one is the recipient of certain services and favors, in return for which he should willingly give an equivalent in kind so far as lies in his power. An early placing of the child on such a basis will go far toward eliminating some of the most perplexing problems involved in his rearing and education.

CUBANS ARE WORRIED

Fear For Future of Reciprocity With United States.

SCARED BY FATE OF FILIPINOS

Some Congressional Humor Past and Present—Ben Butler on Doorkeepers—Rate Bill Band Wagon—John Wesley Gaines as a Lawyer.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, April 16.—[Special.]—Intimations have come from persons interested in Cuba that the people of that island, or at least that portion of them which get a benefit from the present reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Cuba, are very much concerned over the apparent determination of congress, or rather of the senate, not to pass the administration bill for a reduction of duty on Philippine products. The Cuban reciprocity arrangement was only for five years, and in the hasty flight of time three of those years have sped. Now, if congress is so determined not to grant any special benefits to the Philippines, which are under our control, will it not refuse to renew the Cuban treaty? Undoubtedly a new reciprocity arrangement cannot be passed without a great deal of opposition, as there is a growing opposition to granting any concessions to the sugar, tobacco and fruit growing interests of the tropics.

An Echo of Butler.

Representative Sullivan of Massachusetts was discussing the salary of the doorkeeper of the house of representatives, and Representative Johnson of South Carolina interrupted to remark that a distinguished Massachusetts member thirty years ago—Benjamin F. Butler—in describing the position said that the "doorkeeper of the house of representatives was next thing to being doorkeeper in the house of the Lord." He might have gone a little farther and said that Butler was somewhat sarcastic, also that in the days of which Butler spoke the doorkeeper of the house was a sort of a go-between for men with jobs and money to spend on them and members who had "itching palms." Sometimes also it was other officials, but those were the days of Credit Mobilier and similar things.

Southern Fast Mail.

There is a fight every year over a provision in the postoffice appropriation bill for a special appropriation to maintain a fast mail between New York and New Orleans. Every year it is voted in the bill, although southern members are divided for and against it. Northern members usually support the provisions. During this discussion this year J. Adam Bede, the wit from Minnesota, said: "I always vote for this appropriation on the ground that it is a good thing for the southern people to read the northern papers at the earliest practicable time." Even the southerners joined the laugh at their own expense, for they know that Bede has a great fondness for the south.

One of Payne's Jokes.

Representative Cushman of Washington was getting a bill passed for the reappraisement of land in his state. He explained that there were 1,000 acres in ten acre blocks, appraised at $100 an acre fourteen years ago, and it could not be sold for that price. It was near one of the town sites that was originally believed to be a future great city.

"As I understand it," interjected Representative Payne, "the boom has not caught up to the price that was made in 1892?"

There was an expressive grin on Cushman's face, and then he remarked rather sadly, "There was no boom."

Considerable Uncertainty.

As an evidence of the uncertainty existing regarding the outlook on the railroad rate bill the following query and answer are illustrative:

"How about the rate bill, senator?" the question being put to a prominent member of the senate.

"Well," was the answer, "I can hear the music and know the procession is on the move, but I just can't exactly figure out which street it is coming down."

Putting Off the Date.

Those who guess as to the date of the final adjournment of congress have postponed the date from the middle of May to the first or middle of June. Two years ago congress adjourned on April 28, but the session did little more than pass the appropriation bills. If canal legislation should be taken up the session might last until July.

Two on Gaines.

It was District of Columbia day in the house, and Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, as chairman of the District committee, had charge of affairs. Representative Gaines of Tennessee asked for two minutes on one bill, and it was given him.

"I want to say," he said, "to the gentleman from Michigan"—

But Babcock stopped him. "I have a great regard for the state of Michigan," he said, "but I don't want to be called a Michigander."

Then Gaines went on to explain something about a jury plan, and Babcock asked him how many composed the jury. Again Gaines made quite an elaborate explanation, and Babcock retorted:

"The gentleman from Tennessee is a distinguished lawyer, and yet he cannot tell us whether the jury he talks about is composed of ten, twelve or fourteen."

And the house enjoyed the joke at Gaines' expense.

The SPORTING WORLD

The Great Sysonby.

Expert turf judges look to see James R. Keene's great racer win the classic Suburban handicap at Sheepshead Bay, New York, next June. Sysonby is wintering finely.

Sysonby will carry 131 pounds in the Suburban. No horse has ever carried so heavy an impost to victory in the Suburban, but as Sysonby is a sensational horse he may accomplish this feat.

From a folder issued annually by Thomas Smith of the Coney Island Jockey club, which contains a table of the winners of the Suburban handicap since its inception, it can be seen at a glance that the heaviest weight ever carried successfully in this famous fixture during the twenty-two

JAMES R. KEENE'S SYSONBY.

years of its running was by August Belmont's Henry of Navarre, which bore his impost of 129 pounds to the front in commanding style in 1896, defeating, among others, the heavily supported Clifford, the favorite, to which he was conceding three pounds. Clifford was third, while The Commoner ran second, Henry of Navarre giving him sixteen pounds.

The time made by Henry of Navarre in the mile and a quarter was 2:07. The race has been run in faster time, both before and since Henry of Navarre's year, but from the standpoint of weight carried, concessions successfully made and class of defeated horses the student of form must admit that Henry of Navarre's performance was a notable one.

Lipton to Challenge Again?

Sir Thomas Lipton is thinking of challenging for the America's cup with a seventy foot sloop.

A race between seventy footers would be popular with many because it would give several a chance of taking part in the defense of the cup. It would not be necessary to form a syndicate and have about a million dollars to build and race a seventy footer, and for that reason if for no other it would be a more sportsmanlike proposition. A seventy footer could be built for less than $50,000. Each suit of racing sails would cost about $4,000. For the Reliance each suit cost about $20,000. It took a crew of sixty-four men to handle the Reliance, and these men had to be taken care of on a big tender which had been chartered for that purpose. Less than thirty men would sail a seventy footer, so that the cost of running the boat after it had been built would be less than one-half of what it cost to run the Reliance. If seventy footers were agreed on it is more than probable that three or four would be built. There would be not just one defender from Herreshoff, but Gielow, Gardner, A. Cary Smith and perhaps other designers would have a chance, and there would be a battle early in the season to see which man had turned out the best boat and then another one when that boat had been selected and met the challenger.

Ed Barrow.

Manager Ed Barrow of the Toronto club of the Eastern league called on Griffith of the New York Americans recently and talked over several contemplated deals. Barrow is building up a strong team for the Canadian city, for which he once won a pennant, and he hopes to get some of the players whom Griffith decides not to take south. Manager George Stallings of the Buffalo club was another caller. He says that Frank Laporte will make good without a doubt.

A New Baseball Scheme.

President Noyes of the Washington club, who is on the rules committee of the American league, favors three strikes and three balls. It will work the deuce with young pitchers, and bases on balls will be the rule to an alarming extent. Kilfoyl of Cleveland is said also to favor it.

Glenwood M.

Glenwood M., 2:07¼, the fastest racing trotting stallion of the past two years, is wintering finely. He has taken on a lot of flesh since going to Thorndale farm and today is one of the grandest looking horses in America.

The Get of Sidney Dillon.

Sterling R. Holt of Indianapolis has purchased in California twenty youngsters sired by his stallion, Sidney Dillon. They will be trained by Millard Sanders, who gave Lou Dillon and others of the family their records.

FOR A HOUSE PARTY

JOLLY AND NOVEL AFFAIR FOR APRIL HOSTESSES.

A Living Magazine Represented by Human Characters—The Spinsters' Tea—Guests In Quaint Costumes. Must Tell Why They Are Single.

The hospitable hostess is always on the lookout for something original in the way of entertainment for her guests, but often finds it a rather difficult matter to bring something entirely new into her programme. She will, however, introduce an entirely novel idea if she undertakes to show her guests a "living magazine."

The idea is to represent the contents of a magazine by human characters. A small stage will be required, which should be erected at one end of the room. One great attraction of a magazine is always the pictures, and, as the cover usually represents something striking and pretty, this should be reproduced as a tableau. The cover is usually followed by a page of advertisements, and it is a good idea to let the children take part in these and represent them as nearly as possible. Then comes a handsome frontispiece, which also makes a good tableau.

Short, bright stories, articles and verses should be chosen and read, and these should all be illustrated by living pictures.

To make as much variety as possible one story might take the form of a dialogue and be acted. A rather good idea is to have only original contributions to the "living magazine" and to have each one read by its author.

A Spinsters' Tea.

Invitations to a spinsters' tea are always gladly accepted. The guests are usually invited to come in the typical old time gowns of spinsterhood, and the result is wonderful to contemplate. All carry reticules and quaint bead bags with sprigs of fennel and sweet flag and plenty of peppermint drops. Corkscrew curls, white stockings and slippers, skimpy gowns and embroidered collars are in order.

THE SPINSTERS' PARTY.

In response to a clause in the invitations each one present is expected to tell why she is a spinster. At the table, whose menu includes old fashioned edibles, such as hot biscuit, cold chicken, gold and silver cake, preserves and tea a-plenty, each member is expected to respond to a toast with speech or song appropriate to the occasion. At a tea of this kind given recently at a fashionable winter resort the "Maiden's Prayer" was skillfully rendered by a venerable spinster, while another brought down the house by a spirited rendition of

Jane and I have just been thinking
What a glorious world 'twould be
If all the men could be transported
Far beyond the northern sea.

A photograph of the group is a usual feature of the spinsters' tea.

New Hats.

The hats of today are delightful.

You can turn them any side you please, put the back to the front, the side to the back—they are equally amusing and really in some cases becoming provided they top a young face.

But woe to the elderly lady who fancies one of these ultra modern bonnets! She becomes a caricature the moment she tries to put one on.

She must content herself with the classical shapes, the marquis, the mushroom. The small, impertinent Fondeaur is not for her.

Tulle and velvet in any light shade form the indispensable cachepeigne that tilts the little hat now placed on three hairs and almost on to the nose.

And paradise feathers of wonderful length and colorings are waving riotously in the wind.

A Dinner Menu.

As an introduction to dinner a soup with meat as a basis or with a bisque of vegetables and milk is an admirable aid to digestion and acts as a spur when one is too weary immediately to assimilate more solid food. A roast or a broil of beef, mutton or chicken, following soup, accompanied by two vegetables, sufficiently fills the bill for an ordinary dinner. After this may come a salad or a sweet, according to choice. In the daily menu these are not necessary at the same time, although when the dinner is a function to which guests have been asked neither of these courses can be omitted.

A Fine Salad.

An attractive winter salad is made of comquat oranges and white grapes, the grapes being cut in half, with the seeds removed, and the little oranges cut in slices, served on crisp lettuce leaves with French dressing.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LONG USED TO EARTHQUAKES

Golden Gate Metropolis Has Been Shaken Ofter In the Past.

PRESENT WORST EVER KNOWN

Some of the Skyscrapers and Other Buildings Destroyed — Magnificent City Hall In Ruins—Fires Arrested by Dynamite—Earthquake of 1868 Described by Mark Twain.

THE recent disastrous earthquake extending over so large a part of the Pacific coast region and wrecking such an extensive section of the city of San Francisco was not the first of these catastrophes known in the western metropolis, though by all odds the most damaging.

For many years the municipal authorities refused to permit tall buildings in the city because of the fear of earthquakes, several of which had already been experienced. Finally the interdiction was removed, however, and a number of skyscrapers resulted.

Prior to 1890 there was hardly a building in excess of five stories and only a few of that height. Today there is one eighteen stories high and quite a number from twelve to fourteen stories.

In the spring of 1898, about 10 o'clock one night, the city had a seismic shock that put to test its high structures. It was the worst earthquake since 1868, when for eight or nine blocks on the main street (Market) the ground was cracked open several inches.

In the upheaval of 1898 the tall buildings were given a fearful shaking, and some of their occupants were made dizzy and sick. The structures were uninjured, and ever since that time there has not been so much question of the safety of high buildings of modern construction—that is, buildings of structural iron frame and facings of pressed brick, terra cotta or stone.

It was M. H. De Young, the proprietor and editor of the Chronicle, who was the pioneer in this respect. He met with opposition from the municipal authorities fourteen years ago when he decided to erect a ten story house for his newspaper. It was believed to be a dangerous undertaking because of the earthquake fear, but Mr. De Young won out and thereby set an example of enterprise to other wealthy men who have since built more tall buildings. For instance, D. O. Mills, the New York banker, who owns a great deal of San Francisco property, has one of the tallest and finest structures in the city.

Claus Spreckels, known throughout the country as the sugar king and the richest San Franciscan, owns a building seventeen stories high, commonly known as the Call building. On three of the corner sites, where Third street intersects Market, is located the great Spreckels building, the home of the Call; the De Young building, the home of the Chronicle, and the Hearst building, occupied by the Examiner, the three great Pacific coast newspapers having contributed handsomely to the building development of San Francisco in recent years. The city now has its share of tall buildings, one being eighteen stories in height. The major part of them are eight, ten and twelve stories, the eight storied being most numerous.

The Call and Examiner buildings were almost totally destroyed in the earthquake and many other skyscrapers were severely shaken, cracked and damaged.

One of the chief buildings which collapsed was the new postoffice. This was a substantial structure of granite, costing to exceed $5,000,000. While not striking from an architectural standpoint, the postoffice was impressive from its massiveness.

The Postal building was badly damaged, and the operating room was a wreck. Power of every kind was destroyed, and there were no lights, either gas or electric. Neither the Palace hotel nor the St. Francis was destroyed as far as the framework goes, but the inside plastering and decorations were greatly damaged.

The business section of the city from Market street to Mission street and from the bay back was almost completely wrecked.

The most conspicuous building in San Francisco, the city hall, is almost totally ruined. It cost from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000, took twenty-five years in construction and was surmounted by a dome 332 feet high. It was thought to be very solidly constructed, being built substantially of brick, with the walls covered by cement. The interior of the dome was decorated with expensive marbles taken from the Pacific coast mountains.

Another very fine building, which cost over $5,000,000, is the splendid hotel erected by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs on fashionable Nob hill. Mrs. Oelrichs, who is a daughter of the late Senator Fair, has shown fine taste in the architectural plans of Fairmont, the appropriate name of the new hotel. Seen from the bay this structure, with its classic outlines, makes the beholder think of a Greek temple. White and graceful, it looms above the busy market places, the great wholesale district, the crowded business section and picturesque Chinatown, which, by the way, is fast disappearing owing to the encroachments of commerce and the dwindling of the Chinese population.

Other imposing edifices, many of which have been more or less severely injured, are the Hotel St. Francis, the Palace hotel, the Hall of Justice, the Mutual Bank building, the Pacific Mutual Life building and the Callaghan building. The greatest property damage resulted in the manufacturing district and the greatest loss of life in the tenement house district.

The chief street of the city is Market, running diagonally for many miles. The destruction of many of the department stores and other business blocks on Market and Mission streets was almost complete. Fire added to the horrors of the situation, and, as the water mains had been burst by the shock, the fire department was helpless. The flames ate their way along Market street, and other fires started in different parts of the city.

As the earthquake occurred but a little after 5 o'clock in the morning, practically the entire population was in bed. Men and women rushed wildly forth in their night robes and fled in panic through the streets. Many were caught by the falling roofs and walls, and in the poorer districts the tenements collapsed like eggshells, crushing and suffocating their inmates before they had time to escape. In many cases fire finished the work of death, catching the victims as they were pinned still alive under the debris.

To arrest the spread of the fire along Market street many buildings were dynamited.

The track of one railroad was depressed four feet or more for a distance of three miles. At one point in the city the earth cracked open for a distance of six feet, leaving a yawning chasm of fathomless depth.

The destruction of all telegraph wires, except one belonging to the Postal union, made it almost impossible for the stricken city to communicate with the outside world. The severe injury to the Western Union and Postal offices, also the Associated Press, greatly added to the difficulty.

The practical destruction of six or eight blocks, coupled with the immense loss of life and damage to property throughout San Francisco and the entire coast region, makes this the worst earthquake disaster in American history, exceeding even the historic Charleston earthquake of a few years ago.

San Francisco has suffered from many slight seismic shocks, one of them occurring about a year ago. At that time a long article appeared in one of the papers, signed by a professor in one of the observatories near by, stating that there was no particular danger from these tremors of the earth's surface. The coast region, according to this writer, was newer than parts of the country farther east and was therefore settling. He said people should feel no alarm, as nothing serious was liable to happen.

Evidently the earth's crust in the Golden Gate region has been doing some more "settling."

The most severe earthquake San Francisco has known prior to the present one was in 1868. Quite a little damage resulted, though nothing remotely comparable to this. It was the 1868 shakeup that was made famous by Mark Twain. The most surprising thing the genial Mark saw at that time was the opening up of the ceiling of his room, the lips of the orifice working to and fro like a mouth and a brick slipping through and held in suspension, like one lone tooth on the jaw of an old man.

The last earthquake that occurred in San Francisco was in January, 1900. Several distinct shocks were felt early in the morning, causing the vibration of buildings all over the city. The chief building affected was the St. Nicholas hotel, which was severely shaken. The walls collapsed in certain parts of the structure, guests were thrown out of their beds and furniture was destroyed.

In 1904 there was a severe seismic disturbance in Los Angeles, which was felt throughout the city and for a radius of several miles around.

THE CALL BUILDING, ALSO DESTROYED.

CITY HALL, WHICH WAS WRECKED.

SULTANA ASSOCIATION

Result of Meeting Held in Toledo on Tuesday.

J. J. Zaiser, of Canton, passed through Massillon on Wednesday on his way from Toledo, where he attended the meeting of the Sultana Survivors' Association Tuesday. The officers elected at the meeting were: Colonel, S. H. Raudebaugh, of Linsey; lieutenant colonel, W. Fries, of Marion; adjutant, J. J. Zaiser, of Canton; major, A. W. King, of Defiance; chaplain, W. P. Madden, of Xenia; quartermaster, Mrs. S. H. Raudebaugh, of Linsey.

A resolution adopted recommended the appointment of Dr. Madden, of Xenia, and J. J. Zaiser, of Canton, as members of the memorial committee in charge of the erection of a monument on the capitol grounds at Columbus as a memorial to the Ohio boys lost in the Sultana disaster.

TEACHERS WILL MEET.

Bi-County Association to Hold Convention in Canton.

The Bi-County Teachers' Association of Stark and Wayne Counties will meet in the high school building in Canton, Saturday, April 28 The Morning session will be called to order at 9 o'clock. The afternoon session will be held at 1 o'clock. Superintendent C. L Cronebaugh, of this city, is president of the association, and C. W. Biddle, of West Salem, secretary. Miss Margaret C. King of Wooster; H. M. Wherry, of Alliance; J B. Kohler, of Orrville, and James Collier, of Massillon, constitute the executive committee.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks	Open	Close
American Sugar	138	135⅞
Atchison	90½	88¾
B. & O.	111	109¾
U. S. Steel, preferred	108⅝	107⅛
Republic Steel, preferred	102	99½
Missouri Pacific	95	95
Louisville & Nashville	147½	145½
Reading	128½	124
Union Pacific	152¾	149¼
St. Paul	172⅝	169⅜
T. C. I.	....	....
Western Union	....	....

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Fluctuations for April 23.

Wheat, May	79⅜	78¾
Corn, May	47¼	47
Oats, May	32⅛	32
Pork, May	$15.92	$15.65

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Tuesday, April 24, '06:

Country butter, per lb	22-24
Eggs, per dozen	12
Chickens, live, per lb	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed	12-14
Chickens, dressed	1-13
Potatoes, per bushel	55

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	84
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$9 to $10
Oats, per bushel	32
Corn, per bushel	50

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Great Closing Out Sale for 30 Days.

Best Washing Machines, $3 00 to $5.25.
Best Clothes Wringers, $1.35 to $2.50
Best Lawn Mowers $2.40.
Best Rubber Hose ½ and ¾ in 8 & 9c ft.
Best Chain Pumps, $3.25 complete.
Best Suction Pumps. $2 75 to $3.50.
Best Iron Pitcher Pumps. $1 25.
Best Cream Separators, $4 00 to $6.00.
Best Hot Plates and Ovens $1.25 to $2.
Best Buggy Harness. $10 and $12 set.
Best Cook Stove. $13 00, and Steel Range. $23 00

Best Chandeliers, Wall Brackets, Mantles, Globes Gas and Water Pipe and Fittings, Kitchen Sinks, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Step Ladders, Churns, Screen Doors, Windows, Wire Screen, Roofing Paper, White Leads, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Garden Tools, Graniteware, Poultry Netting, Garden and Farming Tools at lowest prices.

Massillon Hardware Co.
53 S. Erie St., Opp. Hotel Sailer.

May Be

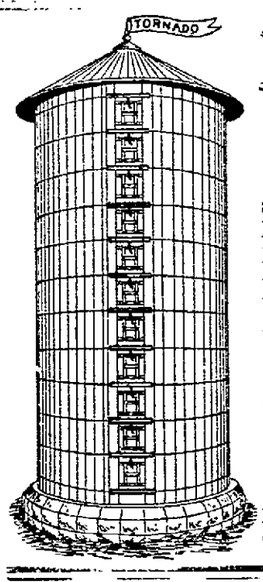
That Headache is Caused by

Defective Eyesight.

We Examine Eyes Free.

HAWVER,

Jeweler & Graduate Optician,
17 South Erie St.



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Dairymen and Stock Raisers

Increase your profits and decrease your labor at a minimum of expense by purchasing a TORNADO SILO, made of the best material, absolutely air-tight and easily constructed. Has improved continuous doors and permanent ladder. Will pay for itself in one year. Write us for full information and prices Write now.

Manufactured by

W. R. Harrison & Co.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Also manufacturers of the celebrated TORNADO Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Land Rollers, Corn Shellers, Wheelbarrows, Etc.

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss
The Massillon Loan and Building Co. vs Wm G Paul, et. al.

Case No. 17346.
Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of Sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, May 26, 1906,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the County of Stark, State of Ohio, and described as follows:

Being a part of Section 30, in said Perry township, Stark County, Ohio, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the lot sold by John G. Warwick in his life time, to William Brown, and at the west bank of the Tuscarawas river, thence north eighty-nine and three-fourths (89¾) degrees west five hundred and thirteen (513) feet to a post on the east line of the C., L. & W. railroad right of way, thence north twelve (12) degrees east one hundred and nineteen (119) feet to a post; thence south eighty-nine and three-fourths (89¾) degrees east five hundred and seventy-three (573) feet to the west bank of said river, thence along said west bank of said river to the place of beginning, containing one and one-half (1½) acres of land, subject to reservation of all coal rights.

Also the following described property, to-wit: Part of the southeast quarter of Section No. 30, Township 10, Range 9, of said Stark County, Ohio, and bounded and described as follows:

On its east side by the west bank of the Tuscarawas river, on its north side by the south line of the county road running east and west through said quarter section, on its west side by a line parallel with and ten (10) feet east of the east line of land owned by part of the C., L. & W. Railroad Company, and on the south side by the north line of land conveyed by John G. Warwick and wife to James Patterson, containing two (2) acres of ground.

Appraised at twelve hundred ($1,200.00) dollars.

TERMS—Cash.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

R. FRANK WILSON, Sheriff.

W. S. SPIDLE, Attorney.

The Imported Percheron Stallion

Arpenteur, No. 53137,

Will make the season of 1906 at the Dalton Stock Farm, 1½ miles northeast of Dalton, Ohio.

Arpenteur (53137), sired by Solomon 43332, dam Mica 40090, is a jet black, four years old, stands 17 hands high and will weigh 1900 lbs. when in condition He was imported from France by Bell Bros. in 1904 and is a typical draft horse.

Terms: $15.00 to insure a colt 10 days old. We will also have one of Bell Bros. Imported Coach Stallions at our barns after May 1st.

L. S. RUDY, Dalton, O.

Ind. Phone, 2 rings on 10.

FARMERS

Bring your wheat to us on April 26th, and we will pay you

85c PER BUSHEL

If you can't come, telephone. We can supply you with all kinds of feed.
The Old Reliable,

The Sippo Valley Mills

THE WARWICK CO.

DUNCAN'S New Jewelry Store,

Cor. Plum and N. Mill Sts., rear of Conrad Hotel, Is the finest and best equipped in the county.

Have You Seen It?

C. J. DUNCAN,

Massillon's Leading Jeweler, Cor. Plum and N. Mill Sts.

SOUTHWEST

The Land of BIG CROPS and PROSPERITY.

Are you making as much off your farm as you ought? No doubt you are making all you can. The trouble is the land costs too much. It takes too much money to buy a big farm, and so you are trying to make a living on a small farm, or perhaps you are renting one and paying a good share of what you raise, in rent. Wouldn't it be better to go where the price of good land is so little that you can own a big farm—where every acre of the ground is working for you and all you raise is paying you good profits?

There are thousands of acres of fertile land in the Southwest along the line of the Cotton Belt Route that can be bought for from $5 to $10 an acre. This land is increasing in value each year.

See the Southwest at Small Cost.

A trip to the Southwest would convince you that your best interests lay in settling there. The trip can be made at very little expense. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month you can purchase a round trip ticket to any point in the Southwest on or via the Cotton Belt Route at very low rates. Stop-overs will be allowed for you to examine any locality you are interested in.

Write at once for free copies of books describing this wonderful country and for full information about cost of tickets, etc.

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